AUGUST, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3299.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1793.

By the Halifax Packet, Captain Boulderſon, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following advices.

COLOGNE, May 26.

GENERAL CUSTINE's attempt to deliver Mentz, though it had not the deſired ſucceſs, yet in part ſucceeded. The following are the particulars of it: On the 16th inſt. he detached 16,000 men from the army of the Moſelle towards Mentz; and to occupy the attention of the Pruſſian corps commanded by the Prince de Hohenloe, an invaſion was made into Deux Ponts; and about midnight, between the 16th and 17th, a corps of 5,000 men alſo ſallied from Landau, and whilſt the detached corps filed off by Spires, this corps attacked the Auſtrians and the corps of French Emigrants under the Prince de Conde on one ſide, whilſt General Cuſtine, at the head of the principal diviſion of his troops, attacked them on the other. The action, which took place on the morning of the 17th near Betheim, was very warm; the Emigrants defended themſelves with great courage againſt ſuperior numbers, and the Auſtrians acted with equal bravery. At the commencement of the action it was ſuppoſed the French would have had the advantage, but the Imperialiſts and Emigrants remained maſters of the field, and the French were obliged to return to their former poſts without having executed the object of their attack, which was to penetrate as far as Mentz. In the French account of the action, they attributed the failure of it to two battalions of volunteers, who by miſtake fired on their own Chaſſeurs, and a third threw away their arms before they ſaw the enemy. The Auſtrians in this action, which laſted three hours, had 130 men killed and wounded, and the Emigrants had 60 or 70. The latter loſt four cannon at the beginning of the action, but they were afterwards retaken.—Some priſoners were taken on both ſides. One Emigrant ſhot himſelf rather than be taken. Though General Cuſtine failed in his chief end, he reaped this advantage: General Wurmſer the next day thought proper to remove beyond Queich, and fix his camp there; and the French advanced poſts are now in the place where thoſe of the Auſtrians were.

RHINE, May 27.

The accounts that the Imperial corps under General Wurmſer, together with the Pruſſians and Heſſians, were obliged, the former to croſs the Rhine again from the diſtrict of Landau, and the latter to leave the Duchy of Deux Ponts, is fully confirmed. All the particulars we at preſent learn of this event are, that the French in three columns, attacked the Auſtrians and the corps of Conde near Betheim, Hurxheim, and Ruſſheim, and after an action of three hours, obliged their enemies, who were much inferior in number, to give way. The French General Ferrere had puſhed forward to within an hour's march of Spires, but there he was repulſed by the Imperialiſts: the loſs of the latter is reckoned at 130 killed and as many wounded.

The corps of Emigrants ſuffered very much, and loſt four pieces of cannon, which, however, the Auſtrians retook again.

It is ſaid, that notwithſtanding the advantage of this affair reſts on the ſide of the French, yet they loſt a vaſt number more men than the Auſtrians and Emigrants.

By accounts from Manheim, the Pruſſians under Col. Szekuli, have taken 500 French, and nine pieces of cannon, near Neuenkirchen.

The French have again entered the Bewald, and their advanced poſts reach as far as Knarth.

The advantages gained by the French in Deux Ponts were alſo only of ſhort duration, as, by the laſt accounts we received, the Pruſſians and Heſſians have returned from Lantern by the way of Landſtuhl, and again taken poſſeſſion of Carlſberg.

The French ſallied from Mentz in the nights of the 17th, 20th, and 21ſt of this month; they attempted the ſame twice from Mombach, but were repulſed.

The landing of the French at Guſtavuſburgh was prevented by General Roder; 30 of their dead were found upon Blue Iſland, and ten veſſels loaded with wounded were ſent to Mentz. The loſs of the Germans in the laſt action conſiſts of 76 killed and wounded, among whom are ſix Imperial and Pruſſian officers.

LEYDEN, May 26.

By advice received from ſeveral parts, we are informed, that the National Aſſembly have forbid any communications with Foreign States, by a decree to the following import:

"That the Directors of the poſts of France ſhall, for the future, diſcontinue all communication with the directors of Foreign Poſts.

BRUSSELS, May 27.

The following official accounts have been received reſpecting the operations of the combined armies from the 10th to the 25th of May. They are dated from the Head Quarters of Prince Cobourg.

Nothing particular occurred between the 10th and 23d, the French confining themſelves entirely to entrenching themſelves on all ſides, and the allied armies remained quiet in their different poſitions, waiting for their heavy ſiege artillery, and for the arrival of ſome more Engliſh, Hanoverian and Dutch troops, who were on their way to join them. The French had fortified themſelves in ſo ſtrong a manner in their camps of Famars and Auzin, and had thrown up ſuch works, that they appeared impenetrable. Prince Cobourg, however, notwithſtanding their excellent poſition, determined to make an attack on the French with the whole of the army at all points at once, and the whole of the enemy's line, from Orchies to Maubeuge, was accordingly on the 23d inſt. at daybreak attacked at the ſame moment. The Dutch troops attacked the enemy at Mouchin, drove them beyond Orchies, and took 60 priſoners. The Pruſſian troops attacked them at Haſnon, drove them into the abbey, and took their fortifications, but could not force them from the abbey, on account of a large moat filled with water, which ſurrounded it. The Imperial corps de reſerve carried the entrenchments at Aubry, and the French, knowing the importance of the poſt, made a number of deſperate efforts the whole day to recover it, but were always repulſed with loſs, and were at laſt obliged to abandon a flag and ſeveral cannon. The centre aſſaulted and carried the redoubts which covered the right of the brook of Ronelle, near Alnoi, and took ſeven cannon and ten waggons with ammunition. The left wing took the entrenchments near Mareſche and Aſtre, and the redoubts at Villerſpoll. In the latter they found ſix pieces of cannon, and four waggons with ammunition: and the Imperial troops at Bavay took the redoubts and abatis of the enemy on the cauſeway at Queſnoy, and purſued the French beyond the woods of Anfroipet. Night coming on, Prince Cobourg and Gen. Clairfait thought it proper to let their troops reſt from the fatigues of the day, with a determination to attack the next morning early the camps of Famars and Auzin; but when the troops the next morning (the 24th) went to attack them, they found the enemy had, through terror, during the night abandoned them entirely. Part of the French forces threw themſelves into Valenciennes, which the allied armies immediately inveſted, and part retired by Denain to Bouchaim and Cambrai. The Pruſſians alſo found the abbey of Haſnon evacuated, which they took poſſeſſion of, and went in purſuit of the enemy as far as Marchiennes. The French had in the courſe of the different attacks on the 23d, about 3000 men killed and wounded. The latter took 300 priſoners among whom were a general and 20 officers.

National Convention of France,

May 22.

ADDRESS *of the Preſident of the National Convention to the French nation.*

CITIZENS,

THE ſcandalous ſcene which has juſt paſſed in the Tribune, convinces me of the truth of a conſpiracy which has been revealed to me by many good citizens, who fearing the poignards of aſſaſſins, have refuſed to make their names public. I ſhall now develope this plot! Legiſlators, people, be attentive! your ſafety is concerned!

The ariſtocracy and the coalition of kings, who tremble at their inability to ſnatch from us our liberty by the force of arms, are now preparing to deſtroy it by an intrigue carried on by gold. Theſe were the days appointed for the execution of their plot; and what paſſed yeſterday and to day in the hall are only preliminaries to it. This conſpiracy has been formed for the ſame purpoſe as that of the 10th of May: they wiſh to deſtroy the Convention by inſurrection, and this is their plan of execution.

The conſpirators, after having for a long time prepared the minds of the people by crafty ſpeeches cloathed in patriotic language, have miſled the members of the popular ſocieties, of the conſtituted authorities, and even of the Convention itſelf, ſo as almoſt to have perſuaded them that to ſave the country, a new inſurrection was neceſſary. This inſurrection has been organized by clandeſtine committees. Every thing is preconcerted and arranged. The diſorder which they have created in the Convention, will ſerve as a pretext for their projected riot. The women too lend their aſſiſtance, many of whom have been formed into regiments for this iniquitous undertaking. At the moment when their miſguided arms are uplifted for the deſtruction of their country, they endeavour to perſuade us that they are employed in ſaving it.

A great majority of the citizens, it is true, have not been ſeduced; but our enemies have ſucceeded in making fanatics of that credulous part of the people, who more remarkable for their virtue than their underſtanding are eaſily miſled. They have alſo attempted to perſuade the volunteers, who are going to Vendee, that they ought not to depart till after the execution of their project.

The inſurgents are to execute, on the members of the Convention and other citizens, the proſcriptions which have been ordered by their leaders. The perſons proſcribed will neceſſarily find ſome defenders, a combat will enſue, and ſuch members of the Convention as ſhall have been led aſtray, will be themſelves maſſacred. The national repreſentation will then be deſtroyed; the flames of civil war will break forth, and the departments and the armies will be divided.

A prey to anarchy, there no longer remains to France any rallying point. During theſe intervals, all the powers at the ſame time attack our frontiers, the ariſtocrats ſhew themſelves, and the counter-revolution is effected.

Citizens, this is the abyſs into which you are about to be precipitated, if, notwithſtanding all that you have juſt heard, you perſiſt in following the inſtigations of thoſe who miſlead you. I call heaven to witneſs, it is for your welfare alone that I ſpeak; if you could ſee the bottom of my heart, you would there diſcover how much I abhor ſlavery, how much I adore liberty. It is ſhe who at this moment inſpires me.

I owe to my country the declaration that I have made; I have diſcharged my conſcience, and, firm at my poſt, I wait the event.

I love the people too well not to uſe my utmoſt endeavours to ſave them from the effects of their own madneſs; and if in the exceſs of their blindneſs, it ſhould happen, that in this chair I ſhould receive their attacks, covered with wounds I will ſtill offer up my prayers for their happineſs, and my laſt words ſhall be, "O God, preſerve the liberty of my country, and pardon thoſe murderers, they know not what they do."

(Signed) ISNARD.

GENERAL CUSTINE.

The following letter was read from this officer.

Weiſſembourg, May 18.

"On the 16th I ſent orders to General Houchard to attack Sembach with his troops, whilſt General Pully attacked the Pruſſians at Permeſheim. In order to attack the Pruſſians with greater ſucceſs, I propagated a report amongſt them that I was reinforced with cavalry from the army of the Moſelle, and alſo with artillery from Straſbourg.

"On the 16th, at eight o'clock at night, I marched with 26 battalions, three regiments of dragoons and five of cavalry, to take poſt on the heights of Denheim. The battle began at half paſt five in the following morning. Our artillery had great effect. The battle at firſt was much in our favour, but while our infantry were forming, a regiment of our cavalry rode up towards them, which a battalion of our troops taking for the enemy, ran away and could not be rallied. I did every thing to ſtop their flight, but in vain; and in running off they ſhot at our troops, and behaved like cowards.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

May 23.

PLOTS againſt the CONVENTION.

Deputies from the ſection of Fraternity appeared at the bar, in order to denounce certain plots formed againſt the liberty and the lives of their repreſentatives.

They began by reading the following extract from their regiſter:

The commiſſioners charged by the general aſſembly of the ſection to examine into the proofs of plots formed againſt the public ſafety, report that the revolutionary committee of their ſection have declared to them, that in the aſſembly held on Sunday and Monday laſt, at the mayor's houſe, it had been agitated to make another 10th of Auguſt buſineſs, which ſhould be followed by another like the 3d of September: that on the day appointed 22 members of the Convention ſhould have their throats cut, and be afterwards thrown into the Seine, and it ſhould be reported that they had emigrated. The mayor had oppoſed theſe meaſures; and ſaid, if ſuch queſtions were agitated, he would adjourn the ſitting.

"Legiſlators (adds the deputation) in the name of France, and out of reſpect to yourſelves, do not ſuffer ſuch conſpiracies to paſs any longer unpuniſhed. Rely on the energy of good citizens. If your meaſures are timid, the factious will grow more bold. You yourſelves will be deſtroyed.

"We will take no new oath, but we will be anſwerable to you, our repreſentatives." [Applauded.]

Several members moved that the mayor of Paris be ordered to the bar.

Marat accuſed Dufriche Valaze of a plot, but the other produced ſome papers alluded to, by which it appeared, that Marat's ſuſpicions were founded on circular letters, requiring a full attendance of the members of the Convention.

May 24.

Copy of a letter from the commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly.

"*Head Quarters at Norbach, May 19.*

"Being arrived at the army of the Moſelle on the 16th, we found that a battle was about to take place. We deſcended from our carriage and got on horſeback to follow our brave troops.

"Having advanced ſome diſtance, our light infantry met the Pruſſians at Neukirchen. Our troops fought them within piſtol ſhot. The enemy ſoon retired. General Houchard ordered a regiment of dragoons to advance, while our light troops attacked the village. The Pruſſians, however, thought fit not to wait, and ran off.

"Our troops purſued them to the valley of Hombourg and Carleſberg, when they hoped the Pruſſians would make a ſtand and fight. We waited an hour, however no enemy appeared. Our General finding the Pruſſians would not fight, and being unwilling to tire our troops, ordered a retreat.

"Nothing can equal the regret of our troops at not fighting; they were mortified at being ordered to retreat; and it was only in aſſuring them that another opportunity would ſoon offer, that they were perſuaded to fall back.

"We have only to add, that whilſt we have ſuch brave defenders of our country, we need not fear our enemies.

(Signed) "MARIBAUT,
"MONTAT,
"SOUBRANY,
"MAINET."

MEASURES OF GENERAL SAFETY.

In conſequence of the report from the extraordinary committee of twelve, the Convention decreed as follows:

Art. I. The National Convention places the public property, the repreſentatives of the nation, and the city of Paris, under the protection of all good citizens.

II. Every citizen of Paris ſhall immediately repair to the place of general meeting belonging to his department.

III. The Captains ſhall take an account of all the armed men in their companies, as well as of all abſentees.

IV. The guard of the National Convention ſhall be reinforced by two men from each company—no citizen can employ a deputy, unleſs he is a public functionary, employed in the public departments, or ſick, which muſt be properly authenticated.

V. Every citizen ſhall at all times be ready to act when called on.

VI. Until ſome General Commandant is named over the armed force of Paris, the oldeſt officer ſhall do his duty.

VII. The ſittings of the ſeveral ſections ſhall not be permitted after ten o'clock at night.

VIII. No ſtranger ſhall be admitted to the deliberations of any of the ſections to which he does not belong.

IX. When any of the ſections wiſh to confer with each other, it ſhall only be done after ſhewing a proper authority from the Preſident for it.

X. The National Convention charges the committee of twelve to conſider of ſome immediate plan for the preſervation of public tranquility.

XI. The preſent decree ſhall be immediately proclaimed through every ſection.

On Monday, May 23, Condorcet obſerved, that it was in vain to diſſemble any longer the dangers of the Republic, the fall of which was threatened by an union of fanaticiſm and ariſtocracy. The nation had demanded a conſtitution, as the ſole remedy of theſe evils; and an efficacious one it promiſed to be. But this was not all, therefore he ſhould propoſe to his colleagues, not immediately to name ſucceſſors, but to fix an epoch when, provided their conſtitutional labours ſhould not be as yet terminated, the nation might pro-

ceed to the choice of new mandatories, and be satisfied that the powers of the present ones were not to be perpetual.

He should therefore propose, in the form of a decree,

1. That, provided the primary assemblies should not, before that time, be convoked, to accept or refuse the constitution which is to be presented to the people, they are and remain convoked for the first of the ensuing November, to elect a new convention.

2. The new convention shall be elected in the same forms, and conformably to the regulations prescribed by the act of the legislative body dated in August 1792.

3. Should a new Convention be then necessary, it shall meet on the 15th of December next.

Gen. Santerre appeared at the bar, and made this address;

"We are ready to set out for La Vendee; and to morrow and the ensuing days 12 or 14000 men will set out. We have 80 guns, and abundance of ammunition.

"To make our successes more certain, I propose to you to decree,

1st. "To all the battalions of volunteers who are not inscribed, an experienced officer shall be annexed.

2dly. "All the citizens of Paris who have serviceable musquets, shall deliver them to those who are to set out. The war minister shall recompence them by fusils to be repaired for that purpose.

3dly. "Santerre is authorised to communicate to two members of the committee of public safety, the means he has devised for the activity of the service of the artillery.

4thly. "The war minister shall have at his disposal six hundred thousand livres for the repair of the fusils, and five hundred thousand for the execution of the preceding article."

The general concluded by suggesting, that,

"After the counter revolutionists shall have been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily make a descent on England, there to proclaim an appeal to the English people on the present war."

Referred to the committee of public safety.

Chondieu, a deputy, in a letter from Angers dated the 11th inst. stated, that since the taking of Thouars by the insurgents, no further progress had been made by them. Had they instantly advanced, the city of Samaur must have fallen into their hands, for the panic was general, and had even communicated itself to the battalion of Rosental.

Barrere announced that the executive council, conformable to the wish of the soldiers of the northern army, had appointed over them General Custine. Houchard was to have the provisional command of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle.

May 25.

A decree was passed relative to an exchange of prisoners.

Leguinis demanded to be heard.—"It is high time the Convention should purge the Republic of the remnants of royalty which reside among them. Four Representatives of the people are worth all the Kings in Cristendom. I therefore move, that the prisoners in the temple be offered in exchange for the four Convention deputies. Hostages will not give force to our arms;—it is courage alone which can make us triumph."

Roux opposed the motion, "It dishonours the courage of our colleagues, who would willingly bleed in the service of their country."

After some debate the Convention passed to the order of the day.

Pele denounced the Minister of War.

Geniffieux demanded a more vigorous and extensive decree on this subject. "All the Ministers (said he) except him for the Home Department, refuse to obey the orders of the Convention. I move for the removal of all the Ministers."

Marat said, that the propolition of Geniffieux had no other view than to get himself elected to the President's chair. All the misfortunes of the Republic originate from this cause—that every man of abilities is bribed by foreign gold. He here paid some compliments to his own party, and said, they are all incorruptible men, who disdained gold — the whole Executive Council are accomplices of Dumourier.

The investigation of the charges against the ministry was referred to the committee of public safety.

A deputation from the Council General of the commons of Paris appeared at the bar. It declared, that the imminent danger of the country had made the council consider it to be their duty to declare itself permanent. It demanded, that the charge of plots against the lives of the National deputies should be signed, and delivered to the Revolutionary Tribunal, so that the culpable, or calumniators, should be amenable to the laws. It was demanded that the sentence of Herbert, a member of the Commons, now in the Abbey prison, should be immediate, so that he might be acquitted or condemned.

The President replied, "Justice shall be speedily administered, but I declare that if the city of Paris attempts any violence against any one of its representatives, the destruction of the city will follow,——and the Seine be purpled with blood."

The reply produced an obvious sensation.

In the Jacobin sittings of the 24th, Kellerman appeared among them, which created murmurs and applause. After a good deal of tumult, he said he was come among them to take an oath that he would die in the service of the Republic [*Violent hisses.*] Some members cried out, Dumourier had done the same.

We have not at present time to enter into a detail of this sitting, but it was decreed at length, that in future no Jacobin should be obliged to take an oath, for the word of an honourable man was sufficiently binding.

Last Thursday afternoon arrived at New-York, in seven weeks from Bristol, the brig Jersey, by which we have received a London paper, dated June 10. The following extracts are made from it:

FRANCE,

National Convention.

Letter from General Custine to the Minister at War.

"Weissembourg, May 18.

"For some time past I had formed a plan of taking from the enemy a body of 7 or 8000 men whom they had pushed as far as Rheinzabern; but to succeed, it was necessary to occupy the Prussians in all parts, and to destroy the effect of their cavalry and infantry which they had at Edesheim, and at the distance of a league and a half from Landau. Had I retained the command of this army, I should have deferred the enterprize till the commencement of June, and then the army, better exercised, would have been in a condition to execute it completely; but reflecting that I was about to depart, and that our enemies might take advantage of their good position to gain some success over our advanced posts, which perhaps the new general would not be able to prevent, for want of knowing the country, in which he is to carry on the war, I determined to attempt an action.

"I sent a courier to general Houchard, with orders to attack in the rear Limberg and Carlsberg, with the army of the Moselle, while Pulh should keep in check, and attack with the rest of the corps des vallies, a Prussian corps, who had advanced; and while general Sulk with nine battalions and some cavalry should advance towards Anwelier to molest the Prussians. The same day the garrison of Landau had orders to occupy the banks of the canal of Anweiler, and the vineyards and village of Nusscuff, with several other posts, and make the Prussians apprehend they would be attacked in the rear, in case they should make any movement. I had caused a report also to be spread in the Prussian army, that the cavalry of that and the Moselle had arrived, as well as a part of the artillery of Strasburgh. I had ordered general Ferrier, who commanded forty battalions, only to shew himself to the enemy, until he should hear that the engagement had commenced, and to attack then the wood of Rheinzabern, and the Austrians who were in it beyond the village. Notwithstanding my orders, I did not see his troops appear till eleven o'clock, at which time general Diettman had commanded a retreat, because the troops, being fatigued, could neither procure provisions nor drink. I began to march at eight o'clock in the evening with 26 battalions, three regiments of dragoons, two of chasseurs, and three of cavalry, to repair to the heights above in Sheim towards Rulsheim. I ought to have arrived there at break of day, but the unavoidable delays which I experienced, prevented me from reaching that place till five in the morning.

"The advanced guard under the command of general Landremont, behaved in a manner superior to all praise; during the engagement they kept back the enemy, and prevented them from quitting the forest of Germersheim. Our artilery had a prodigious effect on the troops of the enemy who appeared.

"The 11th regiment of dragoons charged, with the greatest success, a regiment of Austrian hussars, who sustained great loss. Several of the officers were killed on the spot. While General Landremont was thus engaging the Austrian army, and preventing them from advancing, the army of the republic extended itself on the heights of Rulsheim, and proceeded as far as that village, when the flankers came to inform me that they observed a column of the enemy's infantry, with cannon, and a column of cavalry proceeding from the wood. I ordered the tenth regiment of chasseurs to march, and dispatched general Diettman to go and view the force of the enemy. As I was certain that the enemy's cavalry consisted of only two divisions of dragoons, I charged them with vigour, and they betook themselves to flight, after sustaining considerable loss. Among the number of the dead were three officers. Had it not been for the infatuation of the battalion, who took our cavalry for that of the enemy, this day would have been glorious for the troops of the Republic

"In vain did we attempt to rally them again—they answered only by discharges; and it was with great difficulty we could make them resume their ranks. It may, however be proper to observe, that several companies of this battalion, and some others whom they had hurried away by their panic, kept firm to their posts.

I have learned that this event was occasioned merely by the Commander, who began to cry out—*treachery! treachery!* He was arrested, and I have been since told that he destroyed himself.

"This day, which ought to have been so memorable, terminated by the taking of one piece of cannon, and a very great number of prisoners. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, if we may judge from the ravage made by our cannon. Our loss does not exceed 120 men, and is only in cavalry.

"I shall not set out for the army of the north till the end of three days. I am afflicted with dreadful fits of the cholic, which oblige me still to remain.

"I must be candid enough to inform you, that the command of the two armies, that of the Rhine, and that of the Moselle, which you have entrusted to General Houchard, is superior to his strength.

"General Diettman, on whom I had cast my eyes, and whose modesty is equal to his talents, finds also that the military duties of a General are superior to his:—But this I do not believe.

"I have already solicited the rank of General of a division for General Landermont—and I again renew it.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

DUBLIN, June 4.

Yesterday evening, just as the House of Commons broke up, a number of manufacturers from the Liberty, amounting to near three thousand, paraded from the Mayoralty House, to College Green—and afterwards through Lame street, and several parts of the city.

Sunday the Right Hon. Mr. Beresford and Richard Borough, esq; arrived here from England, in the revenue cruizer, which brought the large sum of specie from England, that was lodged in the National Bank.

June 6.

We are sorry to be informed from various parts of the country, that the same violent hatred to a militia prevails, and so sharp is the resentment of the lower order in several places to those who attempt to give it support, that neither their lives nor property are secure. Many resignations, in consequence, have been given in during the last three days at the Castle, by a gentleman who had been appointed to command.

The country around Manor Hamilton is in a state of uproar. Some days since a mob of nearly 5000 entered that town plundered the inhabitants of their arms, and committed several other excesses. Happily, however, the arrival of a body of military from Carrick, in some measure, restored tranquility. A great number of those infatuated people are taken, and in the contest with the military, several of them were killed.

At Athboy, in the county of Meath, we hear similar disturbances have taken place. The first rising of the mob was partly suppressed by a party of dragoons; it was not, however, completely suppressed, for they retired into a bog, whither the cavalry could not follow them, and from thence dispersed at leisure. The day following, the insurgents sent a formal challenge to the military, daring them to a battle in the plain, where they said they would fairly try their strength as yesterday. What has been the consequence, we have not yet learned.

The Belfast outward bound West-Indiaman, taken by the French privateer, as mentioned in our last, has linens and provisions to the amount of 16,000l. on board. The privateer who took her and the other vessels off Cork, is said to have been one of those carried into Portsmouth, last week, by an English frigate.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, June 6.

Arrived his Majesty's frigate Druid, Captain Ellison: she has captured a rich French ship and sent her into this port; and taken a French privateer, which he has left also cruizing: also recaptured a Portuguese ship richly laden with wines, &c.

Admiral Cotton has hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral of the White, under the command at present of Admiral Graves.

His Majesty's ship Gibraltar, of 80 guns, is commissioned by Captain Mackenzie.

The Melampus frigate is ready for sea, and will go into the Sound to-morrow.

COWES, June 7.

Arrived the American brig Mehitable and Mary, Bery Fernald, master, from Charleston to Cowes, was boarded the 27th ult. in lat. 45, 30, long. 14, by a French ship privateer, of 22 guns, taken possession of, and a prize master put on board to carry her to France, when a Liverpool privateer, called the Jemmy, hove in sight; the Frenchmen then quitted the American and made off. The English privateer, after speaking to the American, gave chace to the French privateer, and soon came up with her, when an engagement commenced, which lasted some time; after which the English privateer made sail for a brig which the French ship had recaptured, and soon came up with her: they then put about, and the three vessels in company made sail for the eastward.

Arrived the ship Caroline, John Hilton, Master, out sixty one days from Charleston; May 18, in lat. 47, 26, long. 24, 30, spoke with the brig Ann, of Ross, from Waterford, P. O'Brien, Master, at the same time spoke with the brig Peggy, John Reed, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, the above vessels parted with the convoy before. Captain Hilton reports, that on May 27, in lat. 46, 25, long. 12, 30, she saw two ships of war engaging, but it being hazy weather, he could not distinguish their colours, they fought about three hours from the time he first heard the guns: he supposed them to be frigates, as one after parting stood to the S. W. and passed him about one mile off, and appeared to be much disabled, the other stood to the N. E.

LONDON,

June 10.

June 10, 1642 —A loan was made with so much facility by the Parliament, that the sums brought in amounted to eleven millions, including plate. Such is the difference between a popular contribution and a Ministerial job!

M. De Cachet, the Austrian Minister at Grodno, has formally demanded the Waywodships of Cracow, Seudeminia, and Lublin, as the Emperor's share of Poland.

The attack of the Spaniards on the French frontier has been retarded by an epidemic disorder among their troops. The French have availed themselves of the delay, to collect a numerous army to oppose them, probably not much inferior in point of discipline to the Spanish troops.

Valenciennes was summoned to surrender. The answer of the Commandant was manly. "It gives me great pleasure, that the city is invested by the best troops and the greatest Generals in the world. I trust, that my behaviour in the eyes of these Generals and armies will be such, as not only to deserve their commendation, but that of the universe, who are to be our spectators."

The Municipality of Dunkirk have issued an order, forbidding all persons, as well as Frenchmen, to leave the place. The measure should probably be imputed to some military plans, wich it is intended to keep secret.

LIBRARY COMPANY *of* PHILADELPHIA.

A NUMBER of the Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia, sufficient to consider and determine whether a change should be made in the terms for admitting members, not having assembled on the first instant, in pursuance of the notice given for that purpose, and other alterations having since been suggested to the Directors, a general meeting will be held in the Library Room, at 6 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 30th instant, when the following measures will be taken into consideration:

1st. A repeal of so much of the Bye-law passed on the third of May, 1742, as authorizes voting by proxy in the choice of Directors and Treasurer.

2d. An increase in the price of shares hereafter to be disposed of by the company.

3d. An addition to the productive stock of the company, by authorising the Directors to call on the Members for any sum not exceeding TEN DOLLARS on each share.

4th. The dispensing with deposits from any Member, except for the amount in which the value of the work borrowed may exceed the original cost of a share.

By order of the Directors,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

N. B. No Bye-laws can, agreeably to the Charter of the Company, be made or altered, without a meeting of at least one-fourth of the members in person, or by proxy, duly constituted in writing.

Montgomery County, ss.

CATHARINE MARTIN. By virtue of a subpœna to you directed, you are commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Justices of the Supreme Court, to be held at Philadelphia, for the state of Pennsylvania, on the second day of September next, to answer the libel or complaint of your husband John Martin, exhibited in the same court against you, and then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why your said husband shall not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, by him entered into with you, for the cause stated in his libel. ‡ 4w.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM REX, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county deceased, either by bond, note or book-debt; are requested to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Those who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all those, who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly attested, within said time, that they may be adjusted, by

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON. } Administrators.

August 5, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, some time in June last, a dark red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

† JOSEPH WHOTEN.

Tredyffryn Township, August 6th 1793.

CAME to the subscriber about the 12th of July last, two stray COWS, both of a blackish colour, brown sides, white faces, and white under the belliss, one of them old, with a bell on, the other middle aged. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ ISAAC GRIFFITH.

SALEM, July 30.

A gentleman in Philadelphia writes thus—and it is painful in the extreme that he has occaſion to—to his friendin this town:

"The Preſident has met a volley of the moſt unmerited abuſe, on account of his Proclamation. It is to be regretted, that the men of virtue, and friends to the government, who are of one opinion in approving that meaſure, did not more generally declare their ſentiments—the addreſs from Salem has done honour to the citizens, and has ſerved the cauſe of our country.——It is painful to think that any men ſhould be deſirous of embroiling this country, and conducting our affairs with thoſe of the governments of Europe, which are evidently haſtening to ruin, and labouring under every evil, which vice, deſpotiſm and faction can inflict. Though we are bound to wiſh for their happineſs, we are under no obligation to become parties to their contentions—we are not to imitate their manners, or to adopt their opinions, if we wiſh to conſult either their or our intereſts—It would be a laſting diſgrace, if not a ruinous calamity, to permit foreign councils to make an impreſſion here. Every man ought to bear teſtimony againſt any political connection with any country of Europe—It is our duty to treat all with perfect impartiality and with the ſtricteſt juſtice, and by every means in our power to arreſt that enthuſiaſm, which if indulged will neceſſarily divide our country into factions—This country, inſtead of being the moſt happy, would be the moſt wretched under heaven if once engaged in thoſe vindictive and ſavage wars, which in all probability will ravage Europe during the preſent age—We enjoy the conſolation of this country to be favourable to peace, order and virtue—it reſts with the good men to reſtrain the paſſions of the few who are turbulent."

PROCEEDINGS AT BEVERLY.

At a meeting of the merchants and others, in Beverly, the 25th day of July, 1793, a letter from the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, containing the reſolutions of the merchants and others concerned in trade, reſiding in Boſton, was read; and, after being maturely conſidered, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted.

Reſolved, I. That this Meeting entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the propriety and neceſſity of the Proclamation of the Preſident, declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war now exiſting among ſeveral of the nations in Europe; as it not only announces to thoſe powers, the equitable diſpoſition of theſe ſtates towards them, and tends to promote in them a reciprocity of friendly ſentiments; but, alſo, as it admoniſhes all our citizens of the penalties to which they will be expoſed by any violation of the law of nations.

And whereas the moſt precious intereſts of our country require that the national peace be preſerved:

II. That, in our opinion, it is the indiſpenſible duty of every citizen to maintain and carry into effect, by all the means in his power, the impartial and pacific ſyſtem enjoined by the Preſident in his proclamation.

III. That as good citizens we will avoid and diſcountenance whatever may be inconſiſtent with the ſtricteſt neutrality between the powers at war; and particularly, ſhould any inhabitant of theſe States, regardleſs of all moral and political obligations, fit out, or be intereſted in any privateer, or veſſel armed to cruiſe againſt any nation at peace with the United States, that we will endeavour todetect him, that he may ſuffer the puniſhment inflicted by the law, for ſuch piratical conduct.

IV. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, ſigned by the chairman, be tranſmitted to the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, with a requeſt that the merchants and others of the town of Boſton may be notified of our concurrence with them in the meaſures they have propoſed; and to aſſure them, that we ſhall be always ready to co-operate with them in every laudable effort to promote the welfare of our country.

Per order of the Committee,
JOHN STEPHENS, Clerk.

SIR, Beverly, July 26, 1793.

I have the honor to tranſmit to you, agreeable to order, the preceding reſolutions of the merchants and others in this town. The notification was general; and I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the meeting was very reſpectable, and one ſentiment pervaded the whole.

I am, with much reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
MOSES BROWN, Chairman.

To the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq.

PROVIDENCE, July 27.

Capt. Benjamin Rhodes, in the ſchooner Sally, arrived here on Wedneſday from Cape-Francois, which he left on the 3d inſtant. He firſt quitted that place with the fleet, during the late diſaſtrous tumult, and proceeded to the Mole, from whence he returned to Cape-Francois, though he did not enter the harbour.—Capt. Rhodes informs, that about 50 houſes in the Carnaſh eſcaped the conflagration, and that the number of men, women and children, deſtroyed by the Mulattoes and Negroes, is eſtimated at about 5,000.

Two or three days after the maſſacre at Cape-Francois, a ſimilar tragedy was to have been acted at Jereme, S. W. part of Hiſpaniola. 2,100 Mulattoes had meditated an attach on the town, but were met by 600 of the white inhabitants, when a ſharp conflict enſued, in which the Mulattoes were defeated, and loſt 600 of their number.

On the 6th inſt. being then cloſe in with the land, W. S. W. of Monto Chriſto, Captain Rhodes ſaw a large fire to the ſouthward, which he ſuppoſed to be at Fort Dauphin.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 3.

Laſt evening the French fleet, which has been ſo long expected from the Cheſapeak, arrived in this port, conſiſting of 15 ſail, the names and qualities of which we cannot give this day. On their approach towards the city, the citizens, to the number of ſeveral thouſands, collected on the battery, to welcome them to our port. After they had come to anchor off the battery, the Admiral, accompanied by ſeveral officers, came on ſhore in the barge, and waited on his Excellency the Governor, at the government houſe; a few moments after which the Admiral's ſhip fired a ſalute, which was immediately anſwered from our battery, with three cheers from the amazing concourſe attending.

What greatly added to the beauty of this ſcene was, the arrival of the Ambuſcade, from her cruiſe—as ſhe approached, the people aſſembled were at a loſs how to expreſs their joy, having already heard of the gallant behaviour of citizen Bompard, the commander, and his crew—continued ſhouts and huzzas were voiciferated, which were returned from on board, until ſhe had paſſed into the Eaſt river. We have juſt learnt, that only 7 men were killed, and 10 wounded in the engagement, which was inceſſant for three glaſſes, in which time both ſhips were much hurt in their rigging, and the main-top-maſt of the Boſton was carried away, on which ſhe bore away before the wind, was purſued by the Ambuſcade, but outſailing her, the Ambuſcade abandoned her, fell in with, and took a Portugueſe brig, richly laden, and has thns ſafely arrived to the univerſal joy of their brethren in this city.

A great variety of accounts have been handed the public on the ſubject of the battle between the Ambuſcade and the Boſton, all of which agree, that the arrogant Capt. Courtney, of the Boſton, received a moſt ſevere drubbing from the gallant Capt. Bompard, of the Ambuſcade. The following narration is as correct a one as can poſſibly be obtained—in our next we ſhall be more particular and authentic:

Thurſday, Auguſt 1, 1793.

On board the ſloop Friendſhip, 1 league off Sandy Hook, 6, A. M. ſaw two ſhips, 8 leagues S. E. from the Hook, engaged. Immediately crowded all ſail and made towards them, wind at N. E. At half paſt 6 diſcovered them warmly engaged, about 240 yards aſunder. At 45 minntes after 6 o'clock ſaw the windward ſhip (afterwards known to be the Ambuſcade) loſe her fore topſail ties, both ſhips with their heads to the Hook. 50 minutes paſt 6 the leeward ſhip (ſuppoſed the Boſton) loſt her main top-maſt, and the head of her main-maſt believed to be loſt. 55 minutes paſt 6 the firing ceaſed, both ſhips repairing their damage, when alſo the leeward ſhip (the Boſton) bore off before the wind. 8 minutes paſt 7 the windward ſhip (clearly diſcovered to be the Ambuſcade) bore down to engage. 20 minutes paſt 7 ſaw the Britiſh union flying on the mizen ſhrouds of the diſabled ſhip, the national colours flying at the mizen peek of the Ambuſcade. 35 minutes paſt 7 the Boſton, with ſtudding-ſails, making every effort to get off, the Ambuſcade ſtill repairing, but making what ſail ſhe could to follow. 10 minutes paſt 8 hauled our wind, the Boſton ſtanding S. S. W. carrying all the ſail ſhe could, the Ambuſcade chaſing with her lower ſtudding ſails ſet, about two leagues aſunder, fine breze from N. E. quarter paſt 9 could juſt diſcern the Boſton. 33 minutes paſt 9 could juſt diſcover the Ambuſcade purſuing the Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 7.

The Preſident of the United States, having iſſued inſtructions to the Executive Magiſtrates of the ſeveral ſtates, as Commander in Chief of the Militia, within their reſpective juriſdictions, for preſerving the peace and neutrality of the Union, the Governor has ſtationed a party of militia at *Fort-Mifflin*, for the purpoſe of carrying theſe inſtructions into effect. They do not extend, however, to prevent ſhips of war, or other veſſels, duly authoriſed by a treaty, or any other law, from coming up to the city; nor has the Governor any general power to preſcribe the limits of the Port:—a ſubject that does not appear to have been otherwiſe regulated, than by the charter of Philadelphia, granted by *William Penn*.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the victory obtained by the *Embuſcade* over the *Boſton*, is not ſo much aſtoniſhing on account of the ſmaller ſize of her guns, as the ſuperiority of the Britiſh with reſpect to number: For the *Embuſcade* had only 350 men on board, while the Boſton had 330; which (according to Britiſh calculation) is equivalent to 660 Frenchmen.

The following correſpondence has taken place between the Governor and Mr. Genet, ſhewing an equal attention in thoſe Gentlemen to preſerve the peace and order of the city, and to promote a good underſtanding between the citizens of their reſpective countries.

From the Governor to the Miniſter of France.

Sir,

AS I am perfectly convinced of your diſpoſition to co-operate in every meaſure, that will tend to preſerve the peace of the city, permit me to requeſt, that you will take the precaution of ſuggeſting to the Captains of the French ſhips of war, arrived in this harbour, the propriety of keeping their ſailors on board, or of allowing them to land under ſuch regulations only, as will enſure order and decorum in their conduct. Should the ſhips fall down to the cove, agreeably to the intimation which you gave me, I think the difficulties on this occaſion will be greatly obviated.

I am, with ſincere eſteem,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia 3d Auguſt 1793,
2d year of the Republic.

Citizen Genet, to Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Sir,

I cannot better reply to the obliging letter which you did me the honour to write to me this morning, than by tranſmitting to you the advertiſement, that I have cauſed to be publiſhed and poſted up, on board the frigates of the Republic. The captains anſwering for their crews have promiſed me, that they will conduct themſelves in this city, as true Republicans, that is, as friends of law and order.

I ſhall always eſteem it among my firſt duties, as the Repreſentative of the French people, to demonſtrate to our friends, that we know how to value them; and, particularly, ſir, I ſhall receive a pleaſure in contributing to every meaſure that you ſhall think neceſſary for reſerving the tranquility of this city.

Accept the ſincereſt expreſſions of my eſteem and attachment.

GENET.

Phil. 3d. Aug. 1793.

Advice to the officers and crew of the Frigates

The French citizens of the *Normand* and *Precieuſe* are now among their good friends the *Americans:* It is, therefore, their duty to prove to theſe good Allies, that the French patriots are worthy of their eſteem. They will find among them both cordiality and attachment; and will, doubtleſs, themſelves behave with decency and politeneſs.

The Patriotic Sailors ought to be upon their guard; becauſe in this town they are conſtantly liable to be enſnared.

There is at Philadelphia, a great number of French, unworthy of the name; enemies of their country, who will accoſt and careſs them to lead them aſtray. They ſhould, therefore, be always ready to repel the perfidious inſinuations, which will be made to them.

If the French ſailors are inſulted, or provoked, out of reſpect to the American citizens, who are always ready to appear in their defence, they ought to avoid repelling force by force; and to be confident that their officers, and the Miniſter of the French Republic, will obtain juſtice for them.

Citizen Genet will always take a pleaſure in inſtructing the ſailors, friendly to the French Republic, of every thing which appears intereſting, either relative to their country, or themſelves.

At Philadelphia, 3 Auguſt, 2nd year of the French Republic.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth will meet, in this City (purſuant to Adjournment) on the 27th Inſtant.

By the brig Fair-Hebe, in 44 days from Oporto, we have received intelligence of the arrival of the ſhip Camilla, Captain Geddes, who made the paſſage to that port in 27 days, and was to ſail for Dublin about the end of June.

Letters from Oporto, dated 17th June, mention a report being there in circulation that Nantz was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, the inhabitants having thrown themſelves under the protection of that nation. This however comes only from a Portugueſe report.

The Fame brings 59, and the Schooner Dolphin 67 paſſengers from Cape-Francois.

The Fame left Nantz in the beginning of June, but captain Eldridge heard nothing of a decree of the National Convention for ſeizing on neutral bottoms bound to their enemy's country (of the Republic) neither did he hear any thing of Nantz having ſurrendered to the protection of Britain, for there were no Engliſh to be ſeen there.

The ſhips Richmond, Waſhington, and ſome other American veſſels, are arrived ſafe at Nantz with their cargoes of flour.

Account of the engagement between the Ambuſcade and Boſton Frigates,

By a ſpectator on board the Boſton.

On Thurſday, the 1ſt of Auguſt, at two A. M. the Boſton diſcovered a ſail on the weather bow. She immediately beat to arms, and every thing was prepared for action. The Captain of the Boſton knowing himſelf near the fleet, concluded to ſtand to the ſouthward as long as it was dark, that at day-light he might ſee if any more ſhips were in ſight. At about five o'clock, finding no other ſhip in ſight, ſet ail to head-reach the Ambuſcade, ſo as to fetch her on the other tack. In about 20 minutes they tacked ſhip again, but could not fetch the Ambuſcade. As ſoon as the Boſton came abreaſt, bore down. Captain Courtney expecting the enemy were going to rake him, wore ſhip and met him in the oppoſite tack. The Boſton then hauled down her French colours which ſhe had wore in her former manœuverings, and hoiſting her Engliſh colours, fired a broad ſide without hailing the other ſhip. The Ambuſcade returned the fire, carried away the Boſton's croſs jack yard and paſſed by. The Boſton then tacked again and came under the Ambuſcade's lee quarter, when the engagement was very ſmart. In the early part of the action, the 1ſt and 2d Lieutenants were wounded. About the middle part the Capt. was killed, as was the Lieut. of Marines—and about the ſame time the main-top maſt was ſhot away. The Ambuſcade was the whole of this time dropping aſtern, to get on the Boſton's weather quarter; and as ſoon as ſhe had got this ſituation had greatly the advantage, and ſhortly after cut the ſpars, ſails and rigging of the Boſton in ſuch a manner, that they had very little command of their ſhip.

The 1ſt Lieut. (who had been wounded before) came on deck and took command: he immediately bore away, making what ſail he could, and having a fair wind ſet all his ſteering ſails on his fore maſt. The Ambuſcade gave chaſe, which ſhe continued about 2 hours—but finding ſhe could not overtake the Boſton, ſpoke a brig which ſhe appeared to have captured.

The Boſton has received much damage in her hull, and ſprung her mizen-maſt, damaged her fore and mizen yards and moſt part of her ſtanding and running rigging cut to pieces. One of her main deck guns was alſo diſmounted, and by the ſurgeon's account there were 10 men killed and 24 wounded; among the former were Capt. Courtney, the Lieut. and Corporal of marines—among the latter, 3 Lieuts. and 1 Midſhipman.

As ſome perſons have diſputed the challenge ſent by Capt. Courtney to Citizen Bompard, I think proper to certify, that it is a matter of fact, and needs no diſpute.

EMBUSCADE AND BOSTON.

The late naval combat between the Embuſcade and Boſton frigates has ſo much engaged the public mind, that we do not fear tiring them with particulars. In a converſation with one of the officers of the Republican privateer we collect the following:

The Boſton was a faſter ſailing veſſel than the Frenchman, and Capt. Courtney expreſſed himſelf as certain of conſiderable advantage over his antagoniſt, by greater ſkill in manœuvering.—However, in this he was miſtaken, as the Embuſcade clearly took every advantage that nautical ſkill could give, in ſpite of his efforts.—The crew of the Boſton was, in numbers, much inferior to that of the Embuſcade, not amounting to more than 240. 10 and 24 were the numbers reported as killed and wounded on board the Engliſhman: but our informant conceived, from the thinneſs of the crew after the engagement, and the damage viſible in the upper-works of the Boſton, that more muſt have fallen; all her officers, except the ſailing maſter and his two mates, were either killed or wounded. Capt. Courtney choſe to remain to leeward of the Embuſcade that ſhe might not fly when worſted. He was killed by a cannon ball which was alſo the death of the firſt Lieutenant of Marines. The Captain was a man about 30 years of age.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday morning, the 4th inſtant, a ſervant man, named Chriſtian Ludwick Burger, by trade a taylor, about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, fair complexion, browniſh hair which he wears tied, has a briſk walk, and in walking declines very much, a well-behaved fellow, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, good German and a little French; had on, when he went away, a green ſtriped half lapelled nankeen coat, with buttons covered of the ſame, a white ſtreaked muſlin jacket, yellow nankeen breeches, blue ſtriped ſtockings, braſs ſhoe buckles with a narrow rim, and a high crowned hat; he has alſo taken other clothes with him, among which were a dark blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, a pair lead coloured ſtriped cotton denim breeches, and ſeveral other articles, ſuch as jackets, ſhirts, &c. It is thought there are more in company with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living at No. 30. in Mulberry-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

JOHN H. CENTHER.

Philadelphia,
Auguſt 5, 1793. ¶
N. B. He is about 28 years of age.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 4th of Auguſt, living in 5th-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreet, an indented apprentice to the Black-ſmith's buſineſs. Said apprentice, is of a German extraction, named Chriſtian Van Phul, ſuppoſed to be born at, or near Hager's-Town, (Pennſylvania) where he has ſome relations living, to which he is ſuppoſed to be gone. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet and ¾ inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks both Engliſh and German very well, has a down look whilſt ſpeaking to any perſon, and has a mark on his forehead; took with him 2 ſhirts, one of which is of Ruſſia ſheeting, the other of fine linen, a jean coatee, a jean waiſtcoat, 2 pair of trowſers, one pair of which are fuſtian, the other of country made linen, a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes, and a caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any goal, and gives information, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

JACOB ECKFELT.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application of Jonathan Hilliard, the eldest son of John Hilliard, late of the township of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, who lays claim to two undivided eleventh parts of the lands following, situate lying and being in the county aforesaid, formerly belonging unto the same John Hilliard, deceased; to wit, one Tract or Parcel of Land, lately belonging unto the same John Hilliard, deceased, and devised by the last will and testament of Edward Hilliard, the father of the same John, bearing date on or about the 17th of May, Anno Domini, 1776, to the same John Hilliard, by the description following, or of the following import, that is to say: The back part of his place on which he then dwelt, the line of division to begin at a corner stake at the west end of Revell Elton's line, to run from thence westward on a streight line across his land, to a post corner to Asher and Jonah Woolman, in his line.

2. A piece of Marsh or Swamp, of 12 acres, or thereabouts, also devised by the same Edward Hilliard to the same John Hilliard, deceased, in fee, by the following description or to the following purport, that is to say, by the name o all his Marsh or Swamp on the South Branc of Ancocus, joining to Revell Elton's Marsh.

3. A Piece of Land, also devised by the same will to the same John in fee, by the description of the north end of his Land, which the testator had bought of Daniel Wills, to be divided from the other part by a line to be run at right angles from the west-side, beginning at a stone, 11½ chains from the north end aforesaid.

4. A Tract containing, or supposed to contain, 55 acres of Land, at or near Mill-creek, in Northampton aforesaid, which the same John Hilliard bought of Daniel Ellis, Esq; late Sheriff of Burlington, by deed, dated on or about the 17th of March, Anno Domini, 1773.

5. A certain Piece or Lot of Land, in Northampton aforesaid, beginning at a post in the road leading from Mount-Holly to Rancocus Ferry, by the farm belonging to the said John Hilliard, deceased, and in the line of the same Hilliard and Woolman, and contains or is supposed 2 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches, more or less, being part of the same Edward Hilliard's Lands deceased, and by him devised to his son Abraham, who devised the same to John Hilliard in fee.

6. A Piece of Land in the same township of Northampton, on the south side of the North Branch of Ancocus or Rancocus creek, being a part of upland, containing 2 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches, more or less, being part of two Lots devised by the said Edward to his son Abraham, and by the said Abraham to Jacob Hilliard in fee, both which two last Tracts were conveyed unto the same John Hilliard, deceased, by the same Jacob Hilliard and wife, by deed, dated on or about the 22d of July, Anno Domini, 1779.

7. A Mud Island, on Rancocus creek, lying a little to the south west of the Forks of the said creek, containing 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches or thereabouts, surveyed to said John Hilliard, deceased, and recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, in book V. folio 145 and 156.

8. A Piece of Marsh, of 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches, or thereabouts, on the east side of the South Main Branch of Rancocus creek, and a little to the south west of where the North and South Branches fork, joining on said Hilliard's other Marsh, recorded in the same book.

9. Four Acres of Land and Cedar Swamp, or thereabout, being part of Bear Swamp, in Burlington county, and conveyed to the said Hilliard, by Joseph Burr, and Jonah Woolman, by deed, dated on or about the 6th of February, Anno Domini, 1770.

I have nominated and appointed, Aaron Wills, of Willingborough, Joseph Budd, and Moses Kempton, of Northampton, Commissioners to divide the same Lands into equal shares or parts. And unless proper objections are made to me at my house, in the city of Burlington, on the 14th of September next, the same Aaron Wills, Joseph Budd, and Moses Kempton, will be then appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same Lands, pursuant to an act, entituled an act for the more easy partition of Lands held by coparciners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November, Anno Domini, 1789. Given under my hand, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

6w* JAMES KINSEY.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for sale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennsylvania, price 4 Dollars; Also his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jersey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-street.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August next, at One o'Clock, P. M.

A VALUABLE piece of 75 acres of Land, situated, in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on the road from Philadelphia to Newtown, nearly opposite the 14 mile stone: The said land is well divided into meadow, wood, and plowland. Also, about 25 acres of good LAND, joining the above, with a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a well of good water near the door, in a good part of the country. The whole may be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by

July 24, 1793. ¶ SAMUEL SWIFT.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 6th inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in East Whiteland township, Chester county, near the White Horse Tavern, on the Lancaster road, a Dun HORSE, or near a mouse colour, black mane and tail, a star or short blaze in his forehead, one hind foot white, with the hair off the inside, and the skin a little rough, a lump under his jaw as large as a walnut; paces and trots, but most natural to pace when first moved, near 15 hands high, heavy and well made for the draught to his size, 5 years old last Spring.

Whoever secures said horse and Thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the horse, and EIGHT for the thief or his ears, and all reasonable charges paid, by

STEPHEN BOWEN.

N. B. Perhaps he is exchanged or sold, as he is not suitable to ride any distance.

July 13, 1793. ¶

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, LANDS and MILLS, lying in Montgomery county, Maryland, about 22 miles from Frederick-town, 23 from George-town, and the Federal city, and 34 from Baltimore. The Merchant Mill is a new house of brick, three stories high, calculated for two water wheels, but only one compleat at present; one pair of good Burrs are now running, with two superfine Merchant cloths, one middling cloth, with boulting and hoisting geers compleat. The Country Mill-house one story stone, the other frame, with one water wheel, and two pair of stones, one Burr the other Cologne. Also, Saw-mill, store-house, dwelling-house, stables, &c. This Mill is well situated for Country and Merchant work, being surrounded by a good wheat and corn country, and convenient to the markets above mentioned. A purchaser may be accommodated with as much Land as he chooses, from one to eight hundred acres, on which may be made one hundred acres of meadow, and is conveniently situated for two farms, each part is accommodated with dwelling-houses, barns, out-houses, orchards, good streams of water and excellent springs. It is useless to enter into an enumeration of the good properties of these Lands and Mills, as any person intending to purchase will no doubt view the property first. Terms, one-third of the purchase money paid down, the remaining two-thirds at two annual payments, with interest, on bond and good security; but a discount will be made for all the money paid down, at time of possession given. Any person wishing to view this property, will be shewed it by the subscriber on the premises. IGNATIUS PIGMAN.

N. B. A line directed to said Pigman, by post, at George-town, on Patowmack, will be attended to. † July 20 1793.

TAKEN up Trespassing, on the premises of the Subscriber, two Sorrel HORSES, one supposed to be about 18 years old, with some saddle marks, The other a small Horse, about 3 or 4 years old, with his jaws very crooked and some of his teeth out. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

THOMAS SMITH.

Ridley township, Delaware county, July 19, 1793. ¶

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 12th day of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, the one half part or moiety of a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Chesnut-hill township, bounded by lands of Mr. Haycock, formerly Green's place, Felix Wise, and Mr. Morgan's land, containing in the whole 200 acres, more or less; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Logan, and to be sold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 12th day of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Allen township, bounded by land of John Brown, William Critz, Michael Moyer and others, containing 160 acres, more or less; seized and taken execution as the estate of Andrew Kridler, and to be sold, by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 12th day of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain well improved plantation and tract of land, situate in Plainfield township, bounded by lands of Joseph Keller, Nicholas Deel and Philip Yent, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Keller, and to be sold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 12th day of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, the one half moiety of a certain messuage, tract of land and saw-mill, situate in Upper Smithfield township, bounded on the north side of Lackewaxen-creek, about five miles from the mouth, and on his other land, containing in the whole 200 acres, more or less; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Mordecai Roberts, and to be sold, by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 12th day of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Allen township, bounded by lands of William Carr, Simon Driesback, and other lands of William Craig, containing 48 acres, be the same more or less; seized and taken in execution as the estate of William Craig, and to be sold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, July 22, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house in Easton, on Monday, the 12th day of August next a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Lehigh township, bounded by lands of George Nogle, Jost Driesbach, and land from which the same was divided off, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, late the estate of Adam Hicker; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Norristown, July 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Stephen Baldy, Inn-keeper, in New Hanover township, on Saturday, the 10th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by land of John Reigner and others, containing 100 acres or thereabouts, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Michael Feadly, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, in Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 20th instant, two likely, active, NEGRO MEN. They are stout well made fellows, and very much alike; the one named PETER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and of a pleasant, open countenance. He had on, and took with him, three new shirts, and one old fine one; a wool hat, much worn; a very good homespun cloth coat, with short skirts and slip pockets; one striped vest pattern jacket, and one of calfskin, dresst with hair on, and much worn; one pair red and white striped cotton trowsers, and two pair of coarse tow linen; and other cloathing not known. He speaks the English and German languages.

The other named FRANK, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and looks down when spoken to. Had on, and took with him, a new wool hat; a grey coating coat and waistoat, and a striped cotton waistcoat; one pair of narrow black and white striped cotton trowsers, and one pair of tow cloth, dyed olive-green; one pair of white woolen stockings, one pair of thread, soaled with linen, and one pair of cotton. It is supposed the above fellows are gone towards Philadelphia, as they have frequently drove waggons to that place. Whoever secures said Negroes, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, from

† SAMUEL COOK,
July 25, 1793. JAMES ANDERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth-street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbctf.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-street,

Webster, Adgate & White

Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and casks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT ERWIN, senior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers and pay the same; and all persons who have any just demands against the said estate, may call and receive the same of

ROBERT ERWIN, WILLIAM GRAY, } Executors.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1793. 3 m.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. tf.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of business executed with punctuality. tf.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.
MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. t. f.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 119 acres, with the usual allowance, be the same more or less; situate in West Caln, bounded by lands late of George Claypole, Joseph Darlington, Peter Babb and others. Seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Samuel Denny and Jennet his wife, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, July 22, 1793.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in the borough of Reading, an Irish servant Lad, named William M'Intire, about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark complexion, large mouth, short black hair, but generally wears a false queue; had on and took with him, a new light olive fustian coat, with small white metal buttons, a dark blue duffil do. half worn, with large metal buttons, dark jean vest, and breeches of the same colour, of stockinet, the breeches rather too small for him, fustian trowsers, ribbed worsted hose, shoes, and large plated buckles; he may have several things not yet known. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM MOORE.

Reading, July 8.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3300.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1793.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

The following is a copy of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to his friend in this city, dated 22d May. The contents, if attended to, may be of uſe to the country traders, who are too apt to over-value our productions, eſpecially the article of flax-ſeed, which cannot for the Iriſh market exceed 4/6 this ſeaſon.

A CUSTOMER.

"The ſale of flax-ſeed has ended wretchedly this ſeaſon in every part of the country; prices fell in moſt places below 40/ per hhd. before the ſowing ſeaſon was over; and ſince has been as low as 33/. to 30/. The cargoe of the brig Independence, from your place, was ſold by auction a few days ago at the former price, and part of that by the Cardiff is to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way. From Newry, Derry, &c. ſimilar advices; the quantity left unſold in the kingdom is from 10 to 12,000 hhds."

At a meeting of the committee appointed to preſent an addreſs to Citizen Genet, at Corre's Hotel, on Wedneſday, the 7th of Auguſt, 1793,

Commodore James Nicholſon in the chair.

This committee, while they entertain the moſt profound veneration for the glorious cauſe of liberty in which the French nation is engaged, and are ready and willing at all times, not only to expreſs their unfeigned attachment to the Republic of France, but their ſincere and moſt hearty wiſhes for its complete and perfect eſtabliſhment, are deeply impreſſed with the importance of the United States obſerving a ſtrict neutrality between the belligerent powers of Europe.

It is therefore the opinion of this committee, and they do accordingly reſolve, one perſon only diſſenting, to recommend to their conſtituents, that they join their fellow citizens, in the meeting propoſed to be held this day in front of Trinity church, in order to co-operate with them moſt heartily in expreſſing their ſincere, warm and unabated attachment for the perſon and character of the Preſident of the United States, particularly our approbation of his late proclamation of neutrality—and alſo of his Excellency Governor Clinton's conduct on the ſame occaſion.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES NICHOLSON, Chairman.

Auguſt 8.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, about half paſt twelve o'clock, Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America. He was received at the Battery by a Committee of forty gentlemen appointed for that purpoſe, at which time a federal ſalute was fired; he was then accompanied to the Tontine Coffee-Houſe, amidſt the acclamations of a vaſt concourſe of citizens, when the following addreſs was read by Doctor Pitt Smith, one of the members of the committee.

CITIZEN,

WE are deputed by, and have the honor to addreſs you in the name of, the Republicans of this metropolis. Informed of your arrival in our country, we have been long earneſtly wiſhing to receive you as the Repreſentative of a nation ſtruggling in the glorious cauſe of freedom and humanity——of a nation animated by ſentiments too congenial with our own, not to excite the warmeſt ſympathy of friendſhip and exultation.

It is true we feel the diſtreſſes of your country; we lament the blood of patriot heroes, and the miſeries entailed on the innocent, by the obſtinacy of pride and the cruelty of ambition—But liberty is too invaluable not to be purchaſed at any price; and we are not to damp the joy inſpired on this occaſion, by recalling to mind what our own liberties have coſt us, or the immenſe ſacrifices made by your countrymen on the altar of freedom.

We confidently truſt, that under the guidance of a benign, although unſeen arm, the political circumſtances of mankind are rapidly meliorating and improving. That the Republic of France is made a moſt diſtinguiſhed inſtrument in this great, this godlike work, and we ſhould do violence to our feelings were we not to ſeize an occaſion like the preſent to manifeſt to the world, how much we are intereſted in the dawn of univerſal happineſs, in the triumph of liberty, and its certain conſequence, the peace and proſperity of nations.

Through the timely aid of France, theſe United States have been brought to the full enjoyment of the bleſſings of civil liberty.—The ſervices of your countrymen in the hour of our diſtreſs, were eſſential, and were chearfully rendered, and tho' deſpots may abſurdly claim the merit of them, we know better to whom the ſentiment of gratitude is to be directed; and we ardently wiſh *that* ſentiment to remain indelibly impreſſed on the hearts of our remoteſt poſterity.—We recogniſe, in the defenders of their *own*, the defenders of *our* rights; and in the patriots of France, the benefactors of America.

We this day tender to you our hearts, and thro' you to your nation, our warm and undiſguiſed affections—Be aſſured, Sir, we are both ready and willing to render you every ſervice and aſſiſtance, conſiſtent with our reciprocal welfare and with the duty we owe our country—nay more, exultingly would we thus ſacrifice a liberal portion of our deareſt intereſts, could there reſult on your behalf an adequate advantage.

The voice of our government has, thro' its executive, declared the neutrality of theſe United States as relative to all acts of hoſtility. We regard that ſacred voice with attention—But no one is a ſtranger to the part all good men take in your revolution. As the queſtion relates to ſentiment and principle there is no neutrality—The virtuous and the wiſe thro' all ranks of ſociety are enliſted with you. It is vice, ignorance and cowardice, that alone oppoſe the empire of truth and independence, or ſhrink from the common cauſe of nature---Firm and ſteady friends you will ever find in the Republican ſons of Columbia, whoſe moſt earneſt prayer to the great Arbiter of nations is, and will be, that the liberty of both countries may remain incorruptible and immortal; that the world may ſee in their example and felicity the path of ſocial improvement and the ineſtimable prize of virtuous exertions.

Permit us, worthy citizen, to expreſs to you our high eſteem for your perſon and character, our ſincereſt wiſhes in general for your perſonal happineſs and proſperity, and in particular, that you may long fulfil the duties of your exalted ſtation, ſo as to merit the approbation of your *own* heart and to ſecure the plaudit of your conſtituents.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Chairman.
WHITE MATLACK, Secretary.

CITIZEN GENET,
Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic,

To the *Republicans* of *New-York*.

From the firſt moment of my arrival on this continent, I wiſhed for an opportunity to pay a viſit to our republican brethren of New-York, and greet them with the embrace of fraternal affection. Important and urgent buſineſs has prevented me from executing ſooner this my favourite deſign; but it now fills me with the greateſt joy that I am at laſt enabled to find myſelf in the midſt of you.

Your addreſs, fraught with the moſt genuine principles of Republicaniſm, and with that lively ſenſibility which kindred feelings only can excite in the citizens of one nation towards thoſe of another, has filled my heart with the tendereſt emotions, and with ſenſations too ſtrong for utterance.

I ſhall tranſmit to my countrymen theſe generous effuſions of your friendſhip, and let me aſſure you that every ſentiment that it contains will meet, on their part, with the moſt cordial reciprocity.

On this joyful occaſion, recollection ought not indeed to be tortured with the remembrance of paſt ſufferings, but a Frenchman, at this critical juncture, cannot help animating his hopes with the example of the long and ſevere trials of the citizens of New-York, and of their glorious triumphs.

May you enjoy long, very long, the precious fruits of that triumph; may the peace, the glory, and the Independence of the United States, laſt as long as the ſoil on which you tread. Theſe are not my only individual wiſhes, but they are alſo the wiſhes of the country I have the honour to repreſent, and ſhe has expreſſed them to you in the moſt unequivocal manner.

In the midſt of her diſtreſſes, while you are the only ally to whom ſhe is entitled to look for aſſiſtance, ſhe has preferred enjoying the ſpectacle of your proſperity, and calling on you to partake of all the riches of her commerce, to involving you with her in a common danger. Still ſhe has not ceaſed relying on your friendſhip, and on all the aids which you yourſelves might think in your power to afford. Still ſhe expects from you a faithful and punctual obſervance of thoſe treaties which ſhe has entered into with you in the hour of your danger, and of which ſhe has fulfilled her part in a manner worthy of herſelf.

In this reſpect, I cannot interpret otherwiſe than you have done the declaration of your government. They muſt know that the ſtrict performance of treaties is the beſt and ſafeſt policy, they muſt know that good faith alone can inſure reſpectability to a nation; that a puſillanimous conduct provokes inſolence, and brings upon a country thoſe very dangers which it weakly means to avert.

There is indeed but too much reaſon to fear that you are involved in the general conſpiracy of tyrants againſt liberty. They never will, they never can forgive you, for having been the firſt to proclaim the Rights of Man. But you will force them to reſpect you, by purſuing with firmneſs the only path which is conſiſtent with your national honor and dignity.

The cauſe of France is the cauſe of all mankind, and no nation is more deeply intereſted than you are in its ſucceſs. Whatever fate awaits her, you are ultimately to ſhare. But the cauſe of liberty is great, and it ſhall prevail.

And if France under a deſpotic yoke has been able ſo ſucceſsfully to aſſert your rights, they can never again be endangered, while ſhe is at liberty to exert in your ſupport that powerful arm, which now defies the combined efforts of a whole world.

Accept my moſt grateful thanks for your kind wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs. May France, may America, may the citizens of New-York, be happy, and your wiſh ſhall be fulfilled.

GENET.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Meſſrs. Childs & Swaine,

I HAVE been informed, that at the meeting in the fields, on Thurſday laſt, reſpecting the propriety of addreſſing Citizen Genet, I was propoſed as one of a committee for that purpoſe---and that it was ſuggeſted by ſome one preſent, that I was oppoſed to the meaſure.

The part which I have purſued, in the moſt public and unequivocal manner, and the attachment I have manifeſted in various ways for the French Republic, has rendered it neceſſary that ſome reaſons ſhould be aſſigned for a conduct ſo apparently inconſiſtent with former profeſſions.

It may not be amiſs to premiſe, that ſome weeks ago, I very earneſtly originated with another perſon, and promoted means for an addreſs to be then preſented to the miniſter of France. It being deemed premature by a number of friends (though very much againſt my opinion) I formed that addreſs for myſelf, which has been preſented to public view---and though I am perſuaded the affection of Americans, to the cauſe of that new and great Republic, is not in the ſmalleſt degree diminiſhed, yet circumſtances have lately occurred, which might render it at leaſt highly problematical, how far we can be juſtified in duty to ourſelves, in the way of addreſs to expreſs our gratulations, through the *Miniſter*, to his conſtituents. I therefore at leaſt would have been glad of a poſtponement.

My reaſons were the following; they were ſufficient for the time to me; and for the honor of my fellow-citizens, I believe, if they had had the ſame impreſſions of their authenticity, nine tenths of thoſe who met in the fields would have embraced the ſame opinion:

Firſt; Mr. Genet has declared, that if the Preſident of the United States of America purſued meaſures agreeably to his conſtruction of treaties, he (Mr. Genet) would appeal to the people. This, or the ſubſtance thereof, is contained in one of his memorials to the Preſident, or was verbally reported upon an official communication. Had he ſaid, he would appeal to the conſtituted authorities of his own country, for advice and direction, he would have acted conſiſtently; and like a man who knew the proper extent of his power and duty: But to threaten the firſt Magiſtrate of an independent republic, that if he did not conform to the pleaſure of a French Miſſionary, he would appeal to the people, that is, would incite them to inſurrection, riot and treaſon, is a ſpecies of arrogance and indignity to that Magiſtrate, and through him to the whole government, and every free American, which could never have been expected towards a people, who have manifeſted the moſt zealous and decided partiality to the nation he repreſents. Mr. Genet, tho' heretofore he was the ſubject of a deſpotic monarchy, ought by this time to have at leaſt learnt, that in a country where there is no tyrant, but the known laws of the land, the PEOPLE, as ſuch, have no judiciary, legiſlative or executive powers to exerciſe, but thro' the medium of their reſpective repreſentatives, in their ſeveral departments. By the Laws and Conſtitution of our country, all the powers of government have been conſigned to thoſe repreſentatives—they virtually conſtitute, and *are the people*, by repreſentation, freely and legally conferred—they are the only organs of the law, known to us by the conſtitution. To them alone, in their different ſtations, appertains the excluſive right of making, of interpreting, and of executing the laws, when requiſite. Foreign Ambaſſadors will find, moſt aſſuredly, that Americans are a ſedate, orderly, reflecting kind of men---too ſenſible to be long impoſed upon by the intrigues of Engliſhmen, or Frenchmen, and too ſpirited to ſuffer their dignity and ſovereignty to be invaded by ſtrangers, in their commerce with the Guardians of our Liberty and Honor. If a French or Engliſh Ambaſſador, Charge des Affairs or Conſul, may ſay to Us, or our Magiſtrate, *this is the conſtruction you muſt put upon your treaty, or laws*, and ſhall obſerve the ſame accordingly, or I will appeal to the people—*then*, (independent of the audacity of the thing, which is the ſame, whether right or wrong in his opinion) we have no further uſe for Preſident, Congreſs, Governors or Conſtitution: We immediately become the vaſſals of foreign uſurpers—No, my fellow-citizens, ſo long as we acknowledge there does exiſt a conſtitution, and that under it we have an organized Government, we the people, independent of that conſtitution and government, have, in our individual capacities, no acts of ſovereignty remaining, but thoſe of thinking, ſpeaking, petitioning and remonſtrating—a ſovereignty which I hope we ſhall forever retain inviolate. If our Magiſtrates betray their truſts, we have by our own free will already eſtabliſhed tribunals, adequate to their removal, or puniſhment. If our laws are in themſelves deficient, we have preſcribed the mode, by which they ſhall be amended, explained, or annulled—and if the conſtitution itſelf is imperfect, we have, by it, declared the mode, by which it ſhall be corrected. God forbid that in this happy, free, and enlightened community, we, or our poſterity, ſhould ever ſee the day, that a mob, eſpecially under the auſpices of any foreign influence, or connivance, ſhould aſſume the reigns of government, and dictate in that form to their public truſtees, and the continent, what ſhall be the law of the land.

Secondly. It is reported, that the French Ambaſſador, when applied to by the Governor of Pennſylvania to deliver up, or order from on board one of the armed veſſels of France in the Delaware, certain citizens of that ſtate, who had entered into the ſervice of the Republic, the Ambaſſador refuſed ſo to do—that he talked of the privateer defending force by force—and even boaſted that he ſoon expected the arrival of a fleet, by which he would aſſert his right, and oppoſe force to force.—I have however the charity [the premiſes notwithſtanding] to believe this cannot all be true. But upon what principle but that of contempt for our nation, and the government of it, could he refuſe a requeſt from the Governor, ſo reaſonable and neceſſary on our part, as a people who regard their public peace, and the faith of treaties.

Thirdly. There have been two publications in Philadelphia, one in Engliſh the other in French verſe, villifying in the moſt impertinent and opprobious manner, not only perſons in the higheſt departments of ſtate—but even Waſhington, the brave and virtuous father and ſaviour of our country.—The firſt of theſe pieces, the printer was forced to acknowledge, was written by Mr. Genet's Secretary.—The latter is imputed to him, as being in French verſe, at which he is ſaid to hold a dextrous pen. Can there be an American, whoſe ſoul is not filled with holy affection and gratitude at the remembrance of the deeds and conduct of General Waſhington? Yes—To the diſgrace of human nature, there are even Americans, who ſtifling the conviction of conſcience—who wiſhing to deſtroy the federal government, and with it our preſent tranquility and happineſs, for the chance of plunder in the wreck; dark, concealed, traiterous men, who hoping to gratify their inordinate ambition, to raiſe their diſappointed expectations, and repair their ruined fortunes, who ride in their coaches, and hold thouſands in bondage, unable and unwilling to pay their Britiſh debts, to the amount of a million ſterling; I ſay there are ſuch, who dare, impiouſly dare, for thoſe reaſons, to profane the reputation of that ſoldier, and patriot, whoſe name is revered by all the world. But language muſt want expreſſion for our cruelty, ſupineneſs, or cowardice, if at home we tamely ſuffer the majeſty of the nation to be inſulted by the interference of foreigners in our internal politicks, and the wanton abuſe of our public officers.

Americans idolize the cauſe of the French---they conſider it the cauſe of mankind---as their own cauſe, and that of their poſterity, for ages to come---They would fight, they would die to ſupport the Independence of the Gallican Republic, when convinced it is neceſſary.---They will ever pay a due reſpect to the ſervants of France, and all other nations, whilſt they behave with propriety.---Theſe things have been fully evinced.---But Americans pay more homage to their own country, and to their own miniſters, than to thoſe of any other nation---and if ever the competition ariſes, which is our favourite man, they will certainly, adopting the language of the poet, ſay

"Genet and WASHINGTON—how they ſound!
"A feather, and ten thouſand pound——"

Fourthly—It is alſo ſaid, that Mr. Genet has attached himſelf in a particular manner to the known enemies of the federal government; to the revilers of the Preſident, and of almoſt every public functionary of high rank in it, and that his general conduct has been ſuch, as to render it ſuſpicious that he really wiſhes by management with a certain ſet of men to ſupport the ſtandard of party in our already too much divided land. If theſe imputations are founded in truth, and I have ſufficient evidence to ſatisfy my mind, that they are all literally or ſubſtantially ſo, then if Mr. Genet regards the true intereſts of his country, if he has declared the fact, when he ſaid the Republic did not deſire us to engage in the war, but only to manifeſt our good will, &c. If he wiſhes to avoid the retaliation of his indignities offered to our government---he will in the moſt public manner alter his paſt line of conduct, or return to his fellow citizens, in France, for a ſubſtitute, who may better underſtand the objects of his embaſſy, and have a juſter ſenſe of the real American character.

That "Peace may be within thy walls, O

Jeruſalem," is the ſincere prayer of, your well meaning Citizen,

Wm. WILCOCKS.

New-York, Auguſt 2d, 1793.

From the ſame Paper.

IT is ſomewhat extraordinary, that the ſpirit of jealouſy and faction, which ſhewed itſelf heretofore with the greateſt caution and with decency, ſince the arrival of the French Ambaſſador has broke out, with volcanic fury, threatening the Preſident, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and other officers, in its way, in ſhort, the government itſelf, with annihilation. The intimate and almoſt excluſive connection Mr. Genet, it is ſaid, has formed, with certain deſigning, reſtleſs and ambitious men, to the ſouthward, has induced a rational belief, independent of other circumſtances, that either the French Ambaſſador has become the *dupe* of a party, or that he meditates through it, againſt America, ſome deſigns as yet unpenetrated—and unaccountable. Becauſe we cannot ſee a ſingle advantage to be propoſed either to himſelf, or the people who ſent him here—by alienating the regards of nine-tenths of a community, who, unmindful of their own internal diſſentions, have uniformly, and at the preſent moment are teſtifying their regard to the cauſe of his country, by every expreſſion of enthuſiaſtic attachment—Some men have certain predominent natural propenſities, which will diſcover themſelves in every ſituation they can be placed.

Arnold is ſaid to have been always a diſhoneſt, jockeying man—To theſe propenſities he ſacrificed his fame, and would have ſacrificed his fellow-ſoldiers and countrymen——*Dumourier*, though a man of great abilities---was known to be deſtitute of moral character, and therefore truſted with diffidence---His predominant vices tarniſhed all his glory---in attempting to betray to the deſpots of Europe, the liberties of his fellow-citizens---and thus, other men, not engaged in cabals, and intrigue, are as miſerable as fiſh out of the water.

It is ſuppoſed the following propoſitions do in reality form the *political bible* of every honeſt and unparty influenced inhabitant of the United States.

1. That a ſtate of war, internal, or external, is a ſtate of calamity---never to be courted---but always to be avoided, unleſs induced by the abſolute neceſſity of *ſelf defence*.

2. That Americans, under their exiſting conſtitutions, are the moſt happy, free, enlightened, and proſperous people on the face of the earth.

3. That ſuch being their ſituation, it is their duty and intereſt to abſtain from wars, both foreign and domeſtic—to maintain and cultivate the bleſſings of peace with all the world—and eſpecially, by the moſt circumſpect, wiſe and prudent conduct ſo to act, as by obſerving an impartial neutrality, with reſpect to the preſent belligerent powers of Europe, not to be drawn into the vortex of their politics.

4. That it is to the honor and advantage of all governments, and eſpecially of the United States of America, as being the youngeſt on the liſt of nations, to perpetuate the glory they acquired in the eſtabliſhment of independence, by the faithful obſervance of public treaties.

5. That it would moſt probably be our beſt policy, like the Chineſe, to have no treaties, or ſtipulated communication with the nations ſeparated from us by oceans, but thoſe which ſhould *naturally* ariſe out of commerce, the arts, and ſciences.

6. That as in the federal government, all lawful authority is veſted in, and can therefore only be exerciſed in, by and through the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Senate and Preſident, all acts of the people, in their individual capacities, aſſuming legiſlative, judicial, or executive powers, are incompatible with the authority conſtitutionally and freely inveſted, by them, in their repreſentatives: And are null and void.

7. That Americans being a conſiderate and wiſe people—whenever they diſcover deficiency in their Magiſtrates, laws, or conſtitution—they ought to ſeek redreſs and amendment, in a peaceable way, by ſolicitude and perſeverence, tempered by prudence.

8. That it is the undoubted right of the Citizen, upon a ſuppoſed injury, to think, ſpeak, deliberate, petition, addreſs and remonſtrate.

That frequent and free elections, when unaffected by bribery and corruption, and uninfluenced by party, and the intrigues of artful and deſigning individuals, are the greateſt and certain ſecurities againſt the invaſion of our liberties, by the ſervants of the public, and others---and ought therefore to be guarded and maintained inviolate.

9. That having a government, and officers of that government, who are by the known laws of the land reſponſible for their conduct---whilſt the one exiſts, and the others are in office, they ought to be ſupported---they ought not to be inſulted: But when guilty of crimes or miſdemeanors, arreſted, tried, adjudged and puniſhed, by the tribunals for that purpoſe conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed.

10. That our fellow citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, a native of America, being elected General of the Armies of the United States of America, by the unanimous ſuffrages of Congreſs, in the late conteſt for Freedom with the government of Great-Britain, having conducted himſelf during that long, eventful and bloody war, with unexampled firmneſs, diſintereſted patriotiſm and valour; perhaps unexceeded in the annals of mankind; having, Cincinnatus like, returned victorious over his enemies to the plow; having again been called out by the unanimous wiſh of his fellow citizens, to accept the chief executive of our extenſive and complicated republic; and having in this capacity, amidſt the clamours of diſcordant parties, conducted the public wheel without the leaſt impeachment of his political integrity, unleſs it is by the anonimous ſhafts of a few factious, envious, and ambitious Traitors, who forever exiſt in every community—he is entitled to the moſt grateful affection and ſupport of all his countrymen.

11. That the Citizens of the United States are free and independent. That they are capable, and have the ſole right to judge and determine of the conduct of all their public officers.

12. That any attempt by foreigners, in whatever character they appear, in the ſmalleſt degree to interfere with the local politics or parties of our country, or to inſult the Executive Authority of the Federal, or any of the State governments, is an immediate inſult to theſe governments, as well as the governed; and ought to be treated with the contempt and prompt chaſtiſement due from all ſovereign nations to the authors of ſuch temerity.

13. That if the Ambaſſador from France has been guilty of the indignities to the Executive of our government, which is reported, and is inveigling, or is inveigled, into any of the prevailing parties in our country, he muſt certainly be actuated by improper motives---muſt loſe all uſefulneſs to Us, or his conſtituents---muſt be a dangerous man---ought to be ſhunned as peſtilential---and ought to be returned from whence he came, with all the expedition conſiſtent with the uſage of nations.

14. That having underſtood from this Ambaſſador's own declaration, that the Republic of France does not wiſh us to take a part in the preſent war with the tyrants of Europe—and finding at the ſame time, that this Ambaſſador ſhews a diſpoſition to aid and inflame the ſpirit of diſcord exiſting in the Union—and all this at a time when, however we differ about our own municipal intereſts, there is unequivocal and daily teſtimony given, of our being *united* in almoſt a frantic partiality to the cauſe of his countrymen. I ſay, we have but one of two concluſions to draw from this conduct, viz. Either that the French have ſome unhappy deſign upon our country; or that this inconſiſtency ariſes from the weakneſs, misjudged, and unauthoriſed policy, or naturally unfortunate propenſity in the individual for intrigue and cabal. The firſt ſeems impoſſible, the latter is moſt probable.

15. That until theſe things are cleared up, or better underſtood, it is premature to addreſs the French Republic, thro' this Ambaſſador, and will be derogatory to the honour of the United States.

16. That the late proclamation of the Preſident to the citizens of the United States, to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, &c. was another inſtance of his watchful and paternal affection for the true intereſts and happineſs of his fellow citizens.

That this proclamation was not an act of Legiſlation, that it was meant for, and could poſſibly amount to no more than a friendly monition to all, and eſpecially to thoſe, who, being influenced by extravagant attachment to the French, or prompted by inordinate proſpects of gain, would, regardleſs of the general advantage and felicity of the commonwealth, have covered the ocean with American privateers—and led us head-long, with all our ſins and debts upon our backs, into an unprofitable and ruinous war with England, Spain, Portugal, and Holland.

17. That tho' it could have made no eſſential difference otherwiſe—it would, poſſibly—have eaſed the minds of a few weak, or have ſtopped the mouths of a few deſigning reſtleſs men—if the Preſident in his proclamation had adverted to the treaties with France and other nations.

18. That from the uniformly patriotic conduct of the Preſident of the United States—We have not the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect that ever he has or will knowingly purſue meaſures, either in a public or private reſpect, injurious to his country---That he has not manifeſted, in any inſtance, a want of attachment to the French Republic---but upon every proper occaſion which has occurred the very reverſe---that the ſame will be the conduct of Congreſs, when convened---That we ought to love Gen. Waſhington, and do love him---And any man who dares to inſult, or report evil of him, muſt be a bad man, and ought to meet with chaſtiſement and contempt from every freeman of America, who wiſhes a continuation of the bleſſings of proſperity and peace.

The reſidue reſpecting the violation of treaty by the convention--- in the next, from

Your
Fellow-Citizen,
Wm. WILCOCKS.

New-York, Auguſt 5, 1793.

From the ſame Paper.

BY the twenty-third article of the treaty of amity and commerce, between the United States and France, it is declared---

"ART. 23. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips, with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the Moſt Chriſtian King, or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame Prince, or under ſeveral. And it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that freeſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in actual ſervice of the enemies.

By the 24th article, it is declared that this Liberty of Navigation and Commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of Merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, &c.

In the Daily Advertiſer of Auguſt the firſt---is contained the following

Decree of the National Convention, May 9.

ART. 1. Ships of war and privateers are authorized to ſieze and carry into the ports of the Republic, merchant veſſels which are wholly, or in part, loaded with proviſions being neutral property, bound to an enemy's port, or having on board merchandize belonging to an enemy.

ART. 2. Merchandize belonging to the enemy is declared a lawful prize, ſeizable for the profit of the captor; proviſions, being neutral property, ſhall be paid for at the price they would have ſold for at the port where they were bound, &c.

It alſo appears by the papers that our veſſels, having Britiſh merchandize on board, have been captured by French ſhips of war, and the merchandize confiſcated.

We have as yet no evidence of the authenticity of the above decree---or of thoſe captures, but ſuch as is furniſhed by newſpapers.---Theſe are unqueſtionably not that kind of teſtimony which could claim the ſerious attention and operation of government---but if theſe things are true, and certainly the *concurrence* of circumſtances furniſhes too much reaſon to fear that they are---then the French Government have by a deliberate judicial act, been the firſt to violate a ſolemn treaty---in the moſt material reſpect, in which our commercial intereſt could be affected, and it is ſaid that inſurance on our veſſels, roſe immediately above one hundred per cent---ſuch was the credit given to it by the merchants.

And if it is true---what does it prove---why that there is no faith, or binding force, upon independent communities, farther than their intereſt is concerned.

They always have a pretence at hand for exculpation---The law of nations, alſo---ſeems to countenance ſuch conduct---when it declares that in caſe a nation by adhering to a treaty will be moſt eſſentially injured, that nation may juſtifiably diſregard ſuch treaty---Vattel.

What part our government ought to act in caſe there has really been this infraction of treaty, is not for me to ſay. But for myſelf, ſuch are my feelings for that Republic, contending for its own undoubted rights---and the rights of mankind---ſurrounded and invaded by a hoſt of nations determined to direct their internal affairs, and impoſe a form of government---That had I the reigns of adminiſtration, the partial advantage of America, from the neutrality of her veſſels, ſhould give way to the urgent neceſſities of the French Republic, and I would aid them with the ſame zeal as heretofore, in every way compatible with the public tranquility of our own country.

From the preſent complexion of things however with regard to the treaty, I draw this inference, that it muſt afford an additional reaſon, to every conſidering fellow citizen, why he ought not to be in ſuch mighty haſte about *volunteering* an addreſs to Mr. Genet.

Thoſe, however, who do not know or think that the magiſtracy of their government has been inſulted, who are willing that foreigners ſhould revile the Government---and fan the fire of party ſpirit, may have a right ſo to do---It is an unfortunate ſpecimen of our freedom, and if we cannot agree otherwiſe, let us at leaſt agree to differ. I am determined to maintain and exerciſe the ſame privilege---and will always in the moſt public manner aſſert, that a foreigner of any rank whatever, who intermeddles with our internal diſſentions, or who ſhall dare to inſult the firſt magiſtrate of the republic, is a dangerous man---and may expect to hear from

Citizen,
WILCOCKS.

New-York, Auguſt 6, 1793.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber, who builds, and ſuperintends the building patent machines in mills, finds, from experience, a diſadvantage in not being more generally known in the line of his profeſſion, knows no better mode of evincing to the public that he was concerned in the origin of forming them, and bringing them into uſe, than by publiſhing a written agreement that took place between him and the patentee, previous to the patent being granted, and that he then contented himſelf with the ſmall part therein mentioned, in order, as he then thought, to avoid a family diſpute; but when the patent was obtained, the patentee did not apply his money as ſpecified in ſaid agreement, but joined Charles Anderſon and David Nivin, of the Delaware ſtate, and bought a judgment, then againſt the eſtate, brought it to ſale, and artfully diſcouraged bidders, and perſuaded ſome of the creditors to give credit that was to extend to no other bidders; this, done at a time when I was confined by ſickneſs, and appearing to have the ſanction of law, it was thought by many all was right. I have ſince waited on ſaid patentee, hoping that the admonitions of ſome honeſt and honourable amongſt the Friends (whoſe tenets he appears to embrace) would at leaſt bring ſaid patentee to comply with ſaid agreement, ſo far as reſpects the patent machines, but all is in vain. In writing his private letters he has calculated them againſt the character and intereſt of the ſubſcriber, and others of the family, ſome of which are proven falſe; ſhould ſuch letters appear in future, it is hoped the candid will take no notice of them, or wait a further diſcuſſion. Theſe things being obſerved by ſome gentlemen, whoſe feelings are ſuch that they cannot with pleaſure behold the horrid act of men preying on mankind, they generouſly and diſintereſtedly put me in poſſeſſion of my rights in Lancaſter county. See a copy of their publication below. I am, the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN EVANS.

June 14, 1790.

THE Agreement, made this day, by John and Oliver Evans, reſpecting the mill machinery, is as follows, viz. Oliver is to aſſign over to John, his heirs, &c. a right for the ſtate of New-York, when obtained, at which time John is to give up all his right to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, except Lancaſter county, which he is to have the whole right to; and further, John is to have one half of all the agreements made by Ellicots until Bucks county court next, this in full of all claims, &c. And in caſe Oliver is ſo fortunate as to raiſe money to pay debts, he is to pay it into Mr. Slaymaker's hands, and draw in favour of the creditors for as long a time as can be obtained, and Oliver and John each to chooſe a man acquainted with their circumſtances, to ſet a rent that John is to pay for the mills and land, and to make an inventory and appraiſement of all the property left in the uſe of the mills; and if the two men cannot agree, then and in that caſe the men are to chooſe a third perſon to determine; Oliver to be ſupplied with a riding horſe, ſaddle and bridle, a milch cow, breeding ſow, three ſheep, and his ſhare of the preſent crops (if wanted) he to be charged therewith. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, the day above written.

JOHN EVANS.
OLIVER EVANS.

Atteſt. Charles Evans,
Charles Anderſon,
Joſeph Evans.

Entered in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter, in book M M. page 770, &c. Given under my hand and ſeal of ſaid office, at Lancaſter, the ſixth day of September, Anno Domini 1791.

G. ROSS, Recorder.

Lancaſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, December 22, 1791.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being requeſted to view the agreements entered into by John Evans and Oliver Evans, of the Delaware ſtate, reſpecting the mill machinery that ſaid Oliver Evans has obtained a patent for, from the honorable the Congreſs of the United States, and alſo the advertiſements that ſaid Oliver Evans has ſent into this county reſpecting ſaid machinery, and, on conſideration and information thereon, we are of opinion ſaid advertiſements are calculated to diſcourage the people purchaſing permits from John Evans, in this county or in New-York. We alſo find, that, previous to ſaid patent being granted or obtained, the ſaid Oliver Evans, by an inſtrument of writing, under his hand and ſeal, dated 14th of June 1790, did agree to make the ſaid John Evans, his heirs, &c. a right for the ſaid machinery within the ſtate of New-York, and this county, when the patent was obtained, as will appear on record in the Regiſter's office or office for recording deeds in this county: And as the ſaid John Evans is ſtrongly recommended to us as an honorable, honeſt good man, juſt in all his dealings, and as we have had knowledge of him a few years paſt, and never knew any thing to the contrary, and it being hurtful to our feelings to ſee honeſt men loſe their rights, or be impoſed on, and having the opinion of an able Attorney, that the ſaid John Evans has a good right to the ſaid machinery in the ſtate of New-York and in this county, We do therefore undertake, in this public manner, to warrant and defend any perſon or perſons, within this county, that purchaſe permits of the ſaid John Evans, or any attorney appointed under him, againſt any claim or claims, made or to be made by the ſaid Oliver Evans, his heirs or aſſigns, as we conſider it unjuſt, diſhonorable and illegal in the ſaid Oliver Evans to attempt to recede from the agreement he has made with his brother, under his hand and ſeal.

JACOB ESHLEMAN.
BENJAMIN BRACKBILL.

To be Sold by public Sale,

On the ſecond day of September next, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox Chaſe, ſituate in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, bounded by lands of Benjamin Jacobs and others, containing about 21¾ acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and ſheds, a pump of excellent water, near the door, the whole in excellent order, and under good fence, about 3 acres of which are under clover and timothy. Alſo, about 21 acres of Woodland, on the Valley-hill, at about 1 mile diſtance, which is well timbered. An indiſputable title will be given, alſo poſſeſſion on the 1ſt day of November next, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made public on ſaid day. The premiſes will be ſhewn to any perſon inclining to purchaſe previous to the day of ſale, by

July 19, 1793. † JOHN QUINN.

To be ſold by Public Vendue,

Purſuant to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Iſaac Knight, ſenr. deceaſed,

On the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Premiſes.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Abbington townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about eleven and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown; containing 202 acres, thirty of which is meadow, about one third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to graſs, wheat, and moſt ſorts of grain. There is on ſaid premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, and ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring, and other out-houſes; a large Apple orchard, a number of Pear, Cherry and Plumb trees. An indiſputable title will be made, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next---Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-ſtreet, or JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown, Executors.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted.

CHARLESTON, July 29.

Yeſterday arrived the Sans Pareil, Capt. Boutel, with her prize, the Jeſſia, William Chapman, Commander.—The Sans Pareil was out 5 days, and took the brig without any reſiſtance, after a chaſe of five hours. The declaration of Captain Chapman, at the ſame time that it evinces his liberality, reflects honour upon his captors; he has declared in our preſence, "that he has met with the moſt reſpectful treatment:" we have heard the agent of Captain Boutel promiſe to guarantee the private papers and property of Captain Chapman.

Cargoe of the Jeſſia.

152 caſks of molaſſes; 24 boxes of ſugar, 300 hides, 529 dollars and two bills.

July 31.

Monday laſt arrived ſchooner Friendſhip, Captain Heyſham, from Teneriffe, in 40 days.

Capt. Heyſham informs, that the day before he ſailed a packet arrived from Cadiz, who brought accounts of an action having taken place between the French and combined armies; that the latter were defeated with great ſlaughter; and that the Duke of York was dangerouſly wounded.

KNOXVILLE, July 14.

In conſequence of the depredation committed by Indians, in Wear's Cove, as publiſhed in our laſt, a number of the inhabitants, alarmed by theſe enormities, aſſembled together to conſult for their common ſafety, to condole with each other on their ſuffering, and to lament the too long neglect of ſuccour from the general government of the United States, when they concluded to follow the trail of theſe daring barbarians, and diſcover from what ſource their miſeries originated. About 60 men met, choſe their officers, placed Col. Samuel Wear at their head (which was given up by Lieutenant Henderſon, who had the command of a party of men in that neighbourhood, by order of the government) and with a determination to check theſe villains marched to the mountains, where they diſcovered ſeveral trails, winding various ways, which at laſt terminated in one plain, beaten path, leading to Tallaſſee, a town ſituate in the mountains, boaſted of by Indians, as inacceſſible to the white people. Near this town they overtook a number of Indians on the north bank of the Teneſſee, when a heavy fire began on both ſides; but the Indians ſoon leaped into the river, on which the whites ran to the bank, killed fifteen fellows, and took four ſquaws priſoners, which they have brought in with them, and wiſh to exchange for the property taken from them. During the engagement on the north, a ſharp fire was kept up by the Indians from the ſouth ſide of the river. It is to be regretted that a ſquaw was by accident killed in the water.

We are happy to add, that not a man belonging to this ſcout was hurt. And it is to be remembered that government had limited offenſive operations to the north bank of the Teneſſe.

We hear from good authority, that in the ſtate of Georgia, a Major-General and three Brigadier-Generals, with conſiderable exertions, and much difficulty, raiſed 400 foot men, and the ſame number of horſemen. They made much parade about Oconees, and ſaid they intended to go againſt the Creek nation, and actually did proceed as far as Oakmulgies, at which place ſome difference having ariſen reſpecting the command, they relinquiſhed their object, and every man returned to his home. Hence it appears, that attempts againſt Indians, unſanctioned by the orders of government, will always prove ineffectual.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 3.

Saturday laſt arrived at Newport the Britiſh ſhip Catharine, William James Davis, maſter, mounting four iron guns, and ſome of wood. She was bound from Jamaica to New-York, with a freight and a number of paſſengers; but falling in with a Britiſh frigate off Sandy-Hook, and learning that the French frigate Embuſcade was in New-York, Davis thought proper to bear away for Newport. The paſſengers inform, that ſome time previous to their ſpeaking the Britiſh frigate, they fell in with an American veſſel bound from Cape-Francois to Baltimore, having on board 150 French paſſengers, and that from this veſſel Davis took two bags of money, ſaid to contain between 6 and 7000 dollars, ſuppoſing it to be French property. As he was not provided with a commiſſion, his conduct became a ſubject of converſation at Newport—and fearing he ſhould be ſtopped, on Wedneſday night he ſlipped his cables and put to ſea, leaving the paſſengers on ſhore, one of whom had a freight on board to a large amount.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 9.

A correſpondent informs us, that all the Britiſh ports in the Weſt-Indies are open for American veſſels to carry all kinds of proviſions there. Salt proviſions particularly are much wanted, and prices very high, beef from 6 to 7l. Britiſh ſterling per bbl.—po k 8 and 9l. do. per do. The very high price is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the great ſupply ſent to the European powers in alliance with England againſt France, as the Iriſh ſalt proviſions that were uſually ſent to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands are ſent to theſe powers. So much for the Engliſh joining the European powers againſt France.

Proceedings of Yeſterday.

IT muſt have afforded the moſt perfect ſatisfaction to the Friends of order, peace and national independence, to have been preſent at the meeting of the citizens yeſterday; one ſentiment alone animated the aſſembly, which was peace to America, and a conduct friendly and impartial to the whole world; the moſt decided opinion on theſe points unanimouſly prevailed; and the explicit deciſion of the citizens in relation to the ſame, will not fail to have the happieſt influence at the preſent intereſting period of our national affairs; the adminiſtration of the Preſident of the United States received the warmeſt and moſt affectionate approbation, and it was clearly evinced that this great and virtuous patriot, poſſeſſes the hearts and confidence of his fellow citizens; the military character of Waſhington is already eſtabliſhed; his civil adminiſtration has thus far obtained applauſe; but the ſcene before us remains to be cloſed; if this illuſtrious man ſhall be equally ſucceſsful in eſtabliſhing the neutrality, and preſerving the peace of his country, his genius muſt be confeſſed to be more univerſal, and his character will be more perfect, than perhaps has before fallen to the lot of any man.

The proceedings were prefaced by an intereſting and independent ſpeech, by Col. Troup, and the reſolutions which follow, were adopted without a diſſenting voice.

At a meeting of the Citizens of New-York, not exceeded in number, or reſpectability, on any former occaſion, aſſembled in purſuance of previous notice inſerted in all the newſpapers.

Nicholas Cruger, in the Chair,

Reſolved, That the late proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the powers at war, was, in our opinion, a wiſe and well-timed meaſure of his adminiſtration, and merits our warmeſt approbation.

Reſolved, That in our opinion, the Governor of this ſtate, is well entitled to the acknowledgments of his fellow-citizens, for his prompt and decided ſupport of the ſyſtem of neutrality and peace enjoined by the proclamation.

Reſolved, That the intereſt and duty of all good citizens conſpire to unite them on the preſent occaſion, in ſupporting the magiſtrates of our country in their exertions to maintain peace, and to avoid the calamities of war.

Reſolved, That while we chearfully cooperate in the fulfilment of the treaties of the United States, we will cautiouſly avoid every meaſure which may be liable to interrupt the neutrality and peace of our country.

Reſolved, That in our opinion, it is repugnant to the laws of the land, and injurious to the beſt intereſts of our country, for any citizen to enter on board of, or be concerned in fitting out any privateer, or letter of marque, to cruize againſt any nation at peace with the United States; and that the friends of order and good government are bound to diſcountenance, and by all lawful means, to prevent the ſame.

Reſolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requeſted to tranſmit copies of the preceding reſolutions, ſigned by him, to the Preſident of the United States, and to the Governor of this ſtate, reſpectively.

By order of the meeting,

NICHOLAS CRUGER, Chairman.

Perhaps no ſociety ever manifeſted a more decided opinion in reſpect to any queſtion, than that exhibited this day in front of Trinity Church, on the ſubject of the Preſident's proclamation. Citizens of all parties, and every claſs, were preſent. Their unexampled unanimity, it is hoped, will diſcourage the few, the very few, turbulent men among us, and cannot fail to inſtruct foreigners, that however we may diſagree in our local politics, we ſtand united and firm in our deciſion to maintain our neutrality, and to ſupport and defend the Preſident of the United States, in the free and unqueſtioned exerciſe of the authorities committed to him, by our excellent conſtitution.

PITTSBURGH, Auguſt 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated July 8.

"Accounts are received here, that the Indians, to the number of 2000, are aſſembled at the Maimi in council; that they are greatly alarmed, having heard that General Wayne is marching into their country with an army of 8000 men—to aſcertain this, and know upon what terms the commiſſioners are authoriſed to treat, they have ſent 30 chiefs from different tribes to them, and if the commiſſioners are not inſtructed to give up all the country on the weſt ſide of the Ohio and Allegheney rivers, they may return home from whence they now are—the Indians being determined to treat on no other terms than a relinquiſhment, on our part, of that territory. It is generally ſuppoſed, if the treaty does not take place, that the Indians will immediately commit depredations, and it is more than likely ſome part of our army may be the object of thoſe now aſſembled. Col. Brant and Simon Girty, are among thoſe ſent to the commiſſioners."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 14.

At a meeting of citizens in Hanover county, Virginia, the principles, articles, regulations and circular letter of the Democratic Society at Philadelphia, having been read and conſidered——

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the following letter be addreſſed to David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; and other members of that ſociety.

Fellow-Citizens,

The principles recognized by your ſociety being among thoſe on which our free and happy conſtitution is founded, no true republican will heſitate to ſubſcribe to them. We join you alſo moſt cordially in opinion, that at this criſis it is more particularly the duty of every individual to uſe his utmoſt efforts to remove the prejudices and conciliate the affections of all our fellow-citizens; and that, to obtain theſe moſt deſirable objects, it behoves all to cultivate, on all occaſions, peace, order, harmony, and attachment to the conſtitution; and having the general welfare only in view, ſedulouſly to avoid even the appearance of party diſtinctions. But we cannot refrain, fellow-citizens, from expreſſing our apprehenſions that political ſocieties, branched out and aſſuming powers to the extent you recommend, may, however pure and well intentioned in their commencement, be perverted into clubs of faction, as has been too often experienced, and terminate at length in courts of inquiſition. We apprehend that a dread at leaſt of ſuch conſequences will at any rate excite heart-burnings and diſſentions—fatal precurſors of anarchy, and its invariable follower—Deſpotiſm.

We are happy in the conviction that the citizens of the United States, who of their own free choice have adopted the conſtitution under which we enjoy peace, liberty and independence, are fully competent, by the mode preſcribed by that conſtitution, to correct the abuſes which may and will, from time to time, creep into this and all other human inſtitutions. We are happy alſo in the conviction, that the citizens of our free independent republic can, without being driven to the neceſſity of forming themſelves into ſocieties or parties, proper at certain times for ſubjects of monarchical and deſpotic governments, where the correction of abuſes or change of public men cannot otherwiſe be brought about, approve and aid thoſe whoſe valour, virtue and patriotiſm, contributed to procure and continue to us the bleſſings of peace, liberty, and independence, and can, by conſtitutional modes too, diſcountenance or puniſh their public ſervants of a contrary deſcription, and change the whole ſyſtem of government, when they judge it proper to do ſo.

We are more particularly adverſe at this time to the appearance of party diſtinctions, which too often end in civil diſſentions, being deeply affected by the horrid maſſacres and devaſtations recently experienced by our inſular friends, with whom we ſincerely ſympathize on the melancholy occaſion. We deprecate the like dreadful calamities, which will inevitably deluge our common country, ſhould party differences ſever the fraternal band and diſſolve the union---that barrier which alone can ſave us from the miſeries of civil diſcord, and its certain conſequence---foreign domination. It is union alone that can continue to us the peace and honors of an independent, and the happineſs of a republican government.

Your's, &c.

On Thurſday arrrived here the ſchooner Maria, Capt. Peoples, from St. Marc, laſt from New-Providence. The following are the particulars of the treatment he experienced from ſeveral Engliſh privateers on his paſſage.

On the 11th of July was boarded by the boat of the brig Mary, Capt. M'Iver, every part of the veſſel ſearched, and then told that ſhe muſt lie to until the brig came up. On the 13th ſaw the Mary, made ſail for her and were obliged to run 12 leagues out of our courſe; were overhauled by another officer from the Mary, and ordered to lie to until her conſort ſhould come up, the ſchooner Curlet, of Kingſton. Fell in with her the ſame day, was ſearched again, and then permitted to ſail. On the 14th fell in with the ſchooner Charlotte, M'Alpin, of Providence, who knowing the Maria, made but a ſlight ſearch.

On the 15th fell in with the Betſey, Lane, of Providence, who ſtrictly ſearched the veſſel, after ordering her to come to anchor off Ineagua. Paſſengers cheſts were overhauled, private papers read, and the veſſel's bulk broken. The officers took the ſchooner's regiſter, ſea-letter, &c. and detained them 3 hours. The crews of the Mayflower, Gruper and Betſey, came on board and again overhauled the veſſel, without the leaſt attention to our remonſtrance that we had ſuffered the ſame treatment ſeveral times. On the 16th the people from the different veſſels came on board, opened the hatches, ſtarted the indigo, coffee and biſcuit on the deck, and ſearched every part of the veſſel. Though nothing turned up that could render the veſſel ſuſpected, yet one of the Captains determined to ſend her to Providence. This treatment was attended with the moſt inſulting language from the officers and ſailors, and every other aggravation that could render it inſupportable. In the evening of the ſame day the mate and 4 ſailors were taken from on board, and people put on board the ſchooner to navigate her, to New-Providence.

No plea could be found for detaining the veſſel there, civilities were received by the paſſengers from the Attorney General; ſurpriſe was expreſſed at the ſchooner's being ſent in; but before ſhe could ſail her crew were taken from on board, and permiſſion obtained to take 2 Frenchmen from the priſon ſhip to navigate her, which was granted, on condition that Capt. Peoples ſhould give a paſſage to 5 French people of colour.

The New-Providence privateers have orders to bring into port all American veſſels, there to be ſearched and examined at leiſure. Fears are entertained in that iſland of the French riſing, they are therefore ſhipped off whenever opportunity offers.

Capt. Peoples had not a dollar's worth of French property on board, and his papers in the greateſt order. We underſtand that he means to ſtate his caſe to our government.

Captain Watſon, of the ſchooner Dolphin, arrived here on Tueſday, with 67 paſſengers from Cape-Frrncois. In the paſſage was boarded by a Bermuda privateer, commanded by one M'Donal, who plundered the paſſengers of 10,000 dollars worth of plate and money.

The brig Lydia, Capt. Rinker, arrived here from the Cape, with 59 paſſengers. Theſe were alſo plundered by Capt. Firth, of the privateer ſloop Fanny and Betſey, of Bourdeaux, mounting 8 guns. This pirate took from the paſſengers, property to the amount of 22,000 pouuds, as we are authoriſed to ſay, beſides 14 negroes.

The American brig Fame, Capt Moteley, in 19 days from Port-au Prince, was boarded alſo by the Bermuda privateers, and treated very ill. They even went ſo far with their inſolence, as to tear to pieces ſome of their privates papers, as they were enraged that they could not find any French property on board.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Maſter, Mate, and two of the ſailors belonging to an American veſſel, juſt arrived at from St. Domingo, were apprehended, on a charge of having been actually concerned with the New-Providence privateer's men, in plundering the unfortunate French paſſengers, who had taken ſanctuary in the veſſel, and expected the protection, as far as it was natural to give it, during the paſſage to Philadelphia. Some of thoſe have been committed to gaol, and will be treated as the law directs. The proofs againſt them were principally confined to the diſcovery of Gold Watches, and other property, belonging to the paſſengers, which were detected in their cheſts.—We hope, for the honor of human nature, that if there are any perſons in the employ of the United States, who could be guilty of ſuch conduct, they may be very few in number, and that puniſhment will quickly follow conviction.

Laſt Saturday, 10th of Auguſt, being the Anniverſary of the day on which the National Convention of France paſſed their reſolute decree for the entire ABOLITION of ROYALTY, the ſame was celebrated in this city by a number of Patriotic Societies, and the morning was uſhered in by the firing of cannon from the two French Frigates, La Normande and La Precjeuſe, each of which veſſels were beautifully decorated with a great variety of colours.

The collection in this city for the relief of the St. Domingo ſufferers, independent of the Theatre and Circus benefits, and of the collection made by the French Patriotic Society, already exceeds 10,000 dollars. The ſubſcription is not yet completed, and will probably produce 3,000 more.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Bethel, and county of Cheſter on Delaware, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, 26 by 24 feet, 3 good rooms on a floor, a middling good barn, ſtable and cow-houſes, a good ſpring-houſe with a ſpring of good water, a fine young orchard of about 100 trees of good grafted fruit, 9 or 10 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, with a good ſtream of water running over the ſame, about 60 acres or upwards cleared, the remainder of the land in good growing timber; there is alſo a rapid ſtream of water running through the ſaid tract of land. The diſtance from Philadelphia is 25 miles, 9 miles from Cheſter, 6 miles from Marcus-Hook, and 8 miles from Wilmington. All the above towns being ſea-ports, the purchaſer will be amicably ſuited with the conveniency of markets, mills and houſes of worſhip. The title indiſputable.

N. B. The title may be made by paying one half the purchaſe money, for the other half reaſonable credit will be given, if required. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid property, may further inform themſelves by applying to Robert Dyle, on the premiſes, or James Barnerd, ſheriff of the county of Delaware. † ROBERT PYLE.

Auguſt 4, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Meſſuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the beſt kind; it is ſituate on the brow of the hill, on the north ſide of the Lancaſter road, juſt over the Middle Ferry, weſt of Schuylkill: On this place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame ſtable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the ſaid ferry, on Marſhall's road. June 24.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1793.

TAKEN up a drift, on Sunday laſt, oppoſite the Northern Liberties, a MOSES BOAT, ſuppoſed to have been built in New-York. The owner, by applying to PETER BUDDY, in New Market-ſtreet, between Callowhill and Vine-ſtreets, and proving property, may have his boat again. §

LIBRARY COMPANY *of* PHILADELPHIA.

A NUMBER of the Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia, ſufficient to conſider and determine, whether a change ſhould be made in the terms for admitting members, not having aſſembled on the firſt inſtant, in purſuance of the notice given for that purpoſe, and other alterations having ſince been ſuggeſted to the Directors, a general meeting will be held in the Library Room, at 6 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 30th inſtant, when the following meaſures will be taken into conſideration:

1ſt. A repeal of ſo much of the Bye-law paſſed on the third of May, 1742, as authorizes voting by proxy in the choice of Directors and Treaſurer.

2d. An increaſe in the price of ſhares hereafter to be diſpoſed of by the company.

3d. An addition to the productive ſtock of the company, by authoriſing the Directors to call on the Members for any ſum not exceeding TEN DOLLARS on each ſhare.

4th. The diſpenſing with depoſits from any Member, except for the amount in which the value of the work borrowed may exceed the original coſt of a ſhare.

By order of the Directors,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

N. B. No Bye-laws can, agreeably to the Charter of the Company, be made or altered, without a meeting of at leaſt one-fourth of the members in perſon, or by proxy, duly conſtituted in writing.

Montgomery County, ſſ.

CATHARINE MARTIN. By virtue of a ſubpœna to you directed, you are commanded to be and appear, in your proper perſon, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, to be held at Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the ſecond day of September next, to anſwer the libel or complaint of your huſband John Martin, exhibited in the ſame court againſt you, and then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why your ſaid huſband ſhall not be divorced from the bands of matrimony, by him entered into with you, for the cauſe ſtated in his libel. ‡ 4w.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM REX, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt; are requeſted to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Thoſe who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all thoſe, who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, within ſaid time, that they may be adjuſted, by

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON. } Adminiſtrators

Auguſt 5. 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſome time in June laſt, a dark red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away,

† JOSEPH WHOTEN.

Tredriffryn Townſhip, Auguſt 6th 1793.

CAME to the ſubſcriber about the 12th of July laſt, two ſtray COWS, both of a blackiſh colour, brown ſides, white faces, and white under the belliss, one of them old, with a bell on, the other middle aged. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ ISAAC GRIFFITH.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 4th of Auguſt, living in 5th ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreet, an indented apprentice to the Black-ſmith's buſineſs. Said apprentice, is of a German extraction, named Chriſtian Van Phul, ſuppoſed to be born at, or near Hager's-Town, (Pennſylvania) where he has ſome relations living, to which he is ſuppoſed to be gone. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet and ¾ inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks both Engliſh and German very well, has a down look whilſt ſpeaking to any perſon, and has a mark on his forehead; took with him 2 ſhirts, one of which is of Ruſſia ſheeting, the other of fine linen, a jean coatee, a jean waiſtcoat, 2 pair of trowſers, one pair of which are fuſtian, the other of country made linen, a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes, and a caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any goal, and gives information, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

JACOB ECKFELT.

WRIGHT's FERRY.

TO be RENTED, and may be entered on the 9th of October next, that ancient and well accuſtomed Ferry, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, in York county, known by the name of WRIGHT's FERRY; the lot on which the improvements ſtand contains nearly ſeven acres, there are three ſuitable Boats, and the Tavern (which is commodious) if properly managed, will produce conſiderable profit; the premiſes are ſo generally known, that a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. None need apply but ſuch as are capable, and will engage to do ſtrict juſtice to both Tavern and Ferry.

† JAMES EWING.

York county, July 16, 1793.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for ſale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennſylvania, price 4 Dollars; Alſo his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jerſey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-ſtreet.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday morning, the 4th inſtant, a ſervant man, named Chriſtian Ludwick Burger, by trade a taylor, about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, fair complexion, browniſh hair which he wears tied, has a briſk walk, and in walking declines very much, a well-behaved fellow, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, good German and a little French; had on, when he went away, a green ſtriped half lapelled nankeen coat, with buttons covered of the ſame, a white ſtreaked muſlin jacket, yellow nankeen breeches, blue ſtriped ſtockings, braſs ſhoe buckles with a narrow rim, and a high crowned hat; he has alſo taken other clothes with him, among which were a dark blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, a pair lead coloured ſtriped cotton denim breeches, and ſeveral other articles, ſuch as jackets, ſhirts, &c. It is thought there are more in company with him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living at No. 30. in Mulberry-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

JOHN H. GENTHER.

Philadelphia,
Auguſt 5, 1793. ¶

N. B. He is about 28 years of age.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 6th inſt. out to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in East Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the White Horſe Tavern, on the Lancaſter road, a Dun HORSE, or near a mouſe colour, black mane and tail, a ſtar or ſhort blaze in his forehead, one hind foot white, with the hair off the inſide, and the ſkin a little rough, a lump under his jaw as large as a walnut; paces and trots, but moſt natural to pace when firſt moved, near 15 hands high, heavy and well made for the draught to his ſize, 5 years old laſt Spring.

Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the horſe, and EIGHT for the thief or his ears, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

STEPHEN BOWEN.

N. B. Perhaps he is exchanged or ſold, as he is not ſuitable to ride any diſtance.

July 13, 1793. ¶

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; bowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; red-wood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, LANDS and MILLS, lying in Montgomery county, Maryland, about 22 miles from Frederick-town, 23 from George-town, and the Federal city, and 34 from Baltimore. The Merchant Mill is a new houſe of brick, three ſtories high, calculated for two water wheels, but only one compleat at preſent; one pair of good Burrs are now running, with two ſuperfine Merchant cloths, one middling cloth, with boulting and hoiſting geers compleat. The Country Mill-houſe one ſtory ſtone, the other frame, with one water wheel, and two pair of ſtones, one Burr the other Cologne. Alſo, Saw-mill, ſtore-houſe, dwelling-houſe, ſtables, &c. This Mill is well ſituated for Country and Merchant work, being ſurrounded by a good wheat and corn country, and convenient to the markets above mentioned. A purchaſer may be accommodated with as much Land as he chooſes, from one to eight hundred acres, on which may be made one hundred acres of meadow, and is conveniently ſituated for two farms, each part is accommodated with dwelling-houſes, barns, out-houſes, orchards, good ſtreams of water and excellent ſprings. It is uſeleſs to enter into an enumeration of the good properties of theſe Lands and Mills, as any perſon intending to purchaſe will no doubt view the property firſt. Terms, one-third of the purchaſe money paid down, the remaining two-thirds at two annual payments, with intereſt, on bond and good ſecurity; but a diſcount will be made for all the money paid down, at time of poſſeſſion given. Any perſon wiſhing to view this property, will be ſhewed it by the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. IGNATIUS PIGMAN.

N. B. A line directed to ſaid Pigman, by poſt, at George-town, on Patowmack, will be attended to. ‡ July 29, 1793.

TAKEN up Treſpaſſing, on the premiſes of the Subſcriber, two Sorrel HORSES, one ſuppoſed to be about 18 years old, with ſome ſaddle marks, The other a ſmall Horſe, about 3 or 4 years old, with his jaws very crooked and ſome of his teeth out. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

THOMAS SMITH.

Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, July 19, 1793. ¶

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of buſineſs executed with punctuality. t. f.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly reſided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the ſign of the Indian King, in Market ſtreet, where he has laid in a ſtock of the beſt of liquors, which he will always make it his ſtudy to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horſes and carriages; requeſts a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and ſubſcribes himſelf,

Their humble ſervant.
MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery, and horſes and chairs to hire. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and
ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

Wrought Iron Cheſts

Made and ſold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms.

April 23, tbetf.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application of Jonathan Hilliard, the eldeſt ſon of John Hilliard, late of the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, who lays claim to two undivided eleventh parts of the lands following, ſituate lying and being in the county aforeſaid, formerly belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed; to wit, one Tract or Parcel of Land, lately belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, and deviſed by the laſt will and teſtament of Edward Hilliard, the father of the ſame John, bearing date on or about the 17th of May, Anno Domini, 1776, to the ſame John Hilliard, by the deſcription following, or of the following import, that is to ſay: The back part of his place on which he then dwelt, the line of diviſion to begin at a corner ſtake at the weſt end of Revell Elton's line to run from thence weſtward on a ſtreight line acroſs his land, to a poſt corner to Aſher and Jonah Woolman, in his line.

2. A piece of Marſh or Swamp, of 12 acres, or thereabouts, alſo deviſed by the ſame Edward Hilliard to the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, in fee, by the following deſcription or to the following purport, that is to ſay, by the name of all his Marſh or Swamp on the South Brance of Ancocus, joining to Revell Elton's Marſh.

3. A Piece of Land, alſo deviſed by the ſame will to the ſame John in fee, by the deſcription of the north end of his Land, which the teſtator had bought of Daniel Wills, to be divided from the other part by a line to be run at right angles from the weſt-ſide, beginning at a ſtone, 11½ chains from the north end aforeſaid.

4. A Tract containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 55 acres of Land, at or near Mill-creek, in Northampton aforeſaid, which the ſame John Hilliard bought of Daniel Ellis, Eſq; late Sheriff of Burlington, by deed, dated on or about the 17th of March, Anno Domini, 1773.

5. A certain Piece or Lot of Land, in Northampton aforeſaid, beginning at a poſt in the road leading from Mount Holly to Rancocus Ferry, by the farm belonging to the ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and in the line of the ſame Hilliard and Woolman, and contains or is ſuppoſed 2 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of the ſame Edward Hilliard's Lands deceaſed, and by him deviſed to his ſon Abraham, who deviſed the ſame to John Hilliard in fee.

6. A Piece of Land in the ſame townſhip of Northampton, on the ſouth ſide of the North Branch of Ancocus or Rancocus creek, being a part of upland, containing 2 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of two Lots deviſed by the ſaid Edward to his ſon Abraham, and by the ſaid Abraham to Jacob Hilliard in fee, both which two laſt Tracts were conveyed unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, by the ſame Jacob Hilliard and wife, by deed, dated on or about the 22d of July, Anno Domini, 1779.

7. A Mud Iſland, on Rancocus creek, lying a little to the ſouth weſt of the Forks of the ſaid creek, containing 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches or thereabouts, ſurveyed to ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, in book V. folio 145 and 156.

8. A Piece of Marſh, of 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches, or thereabouts, on the eaſt ſide of the South Main Branch of Rancocus creek, and a little to the ſouth weſt of where the North and South Branches fork, joining on ſaid Hilliard's other Marſh, recorded in the ſame book.

9. Four Acres of Land and Cedar Swamp, or thereabout, being part of Bear Swamp, in Burlington county, and conveyed to the ſaid Hilliard, by Joſeph Burr, and Jonah Woolman, by deed, dated on or about the 6th of February, Anno Domini, 1770.

I have nominated and appointed, Aaron Wills, of Willingborough, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, of Northampton, Commiſſioners to divide the ſame Lands into equal ſhares or parts. And unleſs proper objections are made to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 14th of September next, the ſame Aaron Wills, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, will be then appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſame Lands, purſuant to an act, entituled an act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by coparciners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, Anno Domini, 1789. Given under my hand, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

6w* JAMES KINSEY.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT ERWIN, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers and pay the ſame; and all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, may call and receive the ſame of

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's. innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3301.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1793.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

IT is publicly rumoured in this city, that the Minister of the French Republic *has threatened to appeal from the President of the United States to the People.*

Various publications which have recently appeared in the papers, particularly that under the signature of *Juba*, in the National Gazette of the 10th instant, and that under the signature of *A Jacobin*, in the General Advertiser of Friday last, seem to have begun the appeal.

Several traits in the latter carry conjectures of the writer to the source of the threatened appeal. The idiom of it is evidently foreign, and it abounds in terms and phrases, which are said, by those who have access to him, to be frequently in the mouth of the supposed author. That the idiom is foreign will appear to a competent judge of the English language, from the structure of every sentence; but there are particular expressions which will prove it, even to those who have no very accurate knowledge of it. Witness, these extracts—"I cannot be convinced that a plan of this kind *should be* approved by Congress or the people of the United States," "through a desire of giving a proof of the *loyalty* and confidence which ought to exist between the agents of free nations." The word *loyalty*, in the English language, is only used to denote fidelity to a Prince, to a lover, or to a mistress. In the French, it is a *familiar* expression of good faith, candour, sincere dealing, &c.

That it probably proceeds from the source of the threatened appeal, is to be inferred from the positive assertion of things, which, if true, can only be known to the principal officers of the general government, and to the public agents of France. It is said, that orders were given to the military to take possession of a French vessel, *without previous complaint, explanation or communication with the agents of the French Republic.* Again—it is said, the Minister of France caused to be returned, the Grange, upon a *simple request* from the American government. Declarations, like these, could on with propriety be made with so much peremptoriness by parties to the transactions.

Indeed, they seem intended to dismiss even the appearance of concealment.

Let us now see in what manner the heavy charges of breach of treaty, which are brought against the executive of the general government, are supported.

The first is, the *detention of French vessels armed in the ports of the United States*; which is said to be contrary to the XXIId article of the treaty of commerce, between the United States and France.

The words of the French original, upon which this construction is put, are as follow: "Il ne sera permis a aucun corsaire étranger non appartenant a quelque sujet de sa Majeste tres Chretienne ou a un citoyen des dits Etats Unis, lequel aura un commission de la part d'un prince ou d'une puissance en guerre avec l'une des deux nations, d'armer leurs vaisseaux dans les ports de l'une des deux parties ni d'y vendre les prizes qu'il aura faites, *&c.*"

The true translation of these words is—it shall not be permitted to any *foreign privateer, not belonging to subjects of his most Christian Majesty, nor to citizens of the United States*, WHICH shall have commissions from a prince or power at war with one of the two nations, to arm their vessels in the ports of the one or the other of the two parties, nor there to sell the prizes which they shall have made, &c.

The plain and evident meaning of this stipulation is, that neither of the contracting parties shall be *at liberty to permit* the privateers of a power at war with the other, to fit or arm in its ports, to sell their prizes there, *&c.* But this stipulation, *not to permit* the privateers of powers at war with either of the parties, to fit or arm in the ports of the other, can, by no rule of construction, be turned into an agreement *to permit* the privateers of one party, when engaged in war with a third power, with whom the other party is at peace, to fit or arm in the ports of the party at peace. This would be to convert a *prohibition against doing one thing* into a *contract to do another.*

Nor is there a syllable in the whole sentence, that even implies such a contract. The attempt seems to be to deduce it from the words, "*not belonging to subjects of his most Christian Majesty, nor Citizens of the United States*," as if these words were introduced by way of exception to the generality of the terms, "foreign privateers," to imply that the privateers of the subjects or citizens of the parties might be permitted to fit or arm in the ports of each other.

But these words "*not belonging*," &c. must be taken merely as words of additional description, more clearly to express what is intended by the words "*foreign privateers.*" Nor are they useless to this end. The sense of the terms, "foreign privateers," is not sufficiently precise or clear without them: For the privateers of either party would be *foreign* with respect to the other; but the intention being to designate privateers foreign to both parties. To render this intention unequivocal, the words, "not belonging to the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, nor to the citizens of the United States," are added, which fixes the true meaning. It is equivalent to having said, "it shall not be permitted to foreign privateers, *that is to say*, privateers not belonging," *&c.* Unless, too, these words are understood in this manner, they make nonsense of the whole clause. To perceive this, it is only necessary to remark, that the foreign privateers intended to be prohibited from the privilege of arming, *&c.* are expressly those *which have commissions from a power at war with one of the parties.*

Then, if the words "not belonging," &c. are to be understood as words of exception, the natural reading of the clause would be as follows: "It shall not be permitted to *foreign privateers, which* have commissions from a Prince or State at war with one of the two nations, to fit or arm in the ports of the other, *unless* those privateers, so commissioned, belong to the subjects or citizens of the one or the other of the contracting parties." This exception would then operate to produce one of these two effects, both equally absurd—either to authorise *one* of the contracting parties to permit privateers belonging to *its* own citizens, under commission from a power at war with the other, to fit or arm in its ports; thus allowing its subjects or citizens with impunity, and even countenance, to partake in the war against the other of the contracting parties; or, to authorise one of the parties to permit privateers belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other, under commission from a power at war with such other party, to fit or arm in the ports of the first mentioned party; thus enabling one party to give aid and countenance to the subjects of the other, when carrying on war against their own nation or sovereign, and consequently in the situation of rebels or pirates.

No sense more rational can be given to the words in question, when understood as words of exception—having regard to the due and natural connection and import of the terms which immediately precede and succeed. It follows, that they cannot be understood as words of exception, but merely as words of description; and that the inference attempted to be drawn from them is forced and unwarrantable Indeed, neither as words of exception, nor as words of description, do they give the least colour to that inference.

If the printed copies of the treaty are accurate, the punctuation is a further illustration, that the words "not belonging," &c. are merely words of additional description. In the French original they are not divided, even by a *comma*, from the words "corsaire estranger," "foreign privateer," which they immediately follow; forming with them the first member of the sentence, and connected with the next member of it by the pronoun "lequel," or which,—*Il ne sera permis a aucun corsaire étranger non appartenant a quelque sujet de sa Majeste tres Chretienne, ou a un citoyen des dits Etats Unis, lequel*, &c.

The words in question cannot, without making the clause nonsense, be understood as words of exception in another view. The words *foreign privateers* are naturally to be understood as privateers *foreign* to both parties. If the words "not belonging," &c. are not taken as words of additional description, but of exception—that is to say, if they are to be understood as equivalent to saying "*except* privateers belonging to the subjects *of* and commissioned *by* one of the parties," it leads to a contradiction of terms. It would be equivalent to saying, "it shall not be permitted to *foreign* privateers, *not foreign*," &c. for privateers belonging to the subjects of and commissioned by one of the parties would not be *foreign* to both the parties.

But if it were possible, consistently with the context, to give the words "non appartenant," or "not belonging," the effect of an exception, favouring the construction which is contended for, it could not at any rate go further than to authorise vessels, *previously* fitted out and commissioned in the ports of France, and coming into our ports in the capacity of privateers, there to fit or arm: It could not possibly extend to the *original* fitting out, arming and commissioning of privateers, by one party in the ports of the other. The expressions of every part of the clause pre-suppose, that the vessels intended are already privateers, having commissions, &c. when they come into the ports of the respective parties.

And it is well known, that the detention complained of applies entirely to vessels which have been *made* privateers in our own port.

If any confirmation was requisite in so plain a case, of the construction which appears to have been adopted by the executive of the general government, it might be found in the regulations of France herself, at the time our treaty with her was made. Those regulations shew that it was the policy of France to *restrict to her own ports* the fitting out of privateers with a variety of precautions, to secure their good behaviour, their accountability, and the rights and interests of all concerned; from which it is to be inferred, that the clause in question was not intended to establish a right on either side to fit out privateers in the ports of the other—such a right being incompitable with the then existing policy of France.

Indeed, such a right would be incompatible with the preservation of peace by either party, when the other was engaged in war; for, as it would make one auxiliary to the other in this vexatious and irritating mode of hostility, to an indefinite extent, it would be stronger than the case of a definite succour stipulated in a defensive alliance; and could not fail to involve the party permitting it in the war.

It is not presumable, that a mere incidental regulation in a treaty of commerce could have been intended to include a consequence so important; and it could only have been admitted upon the strength of terms explicit and unequivocal.

All advantages relating to war which are stipulated in favour of one nation, so as to be incommunicable to another, include more or less of hazard. They are apt to produce irritations which produce war. In every case of doubt, therefore, upon the construction of treaties, the rule is against the concession of such advantages. The principles of interpretation favour nothing that tends to put the peace of a nation in jeopardy. It is incumbent upon a power at war claiming of a neutral nation, on the ground of treaty, particular privileges of a *military* nature, to rest his pretension upon clear and definite, not upon doubtful or obscure expressions. When founded upon expressions of the latter kind, his claim is always to be rejected.

Hence, consequently, the pretension even to fit or arm in our ports privateers antecedently commissioned in the ports of France, beyond the mere point of reparation, is inadmissible.

It is not necessary to admit it, for the sake of finding a useful object of the clause in question. That clause will have a very natural and a very useful application, when it is understood as merely a prohibition to each party, to permit a power at war with the other to fit or arm its privateers in the ports of the party at peace. For, without it, each party would have been at liberty to grant, by treaty, such a right to other powers, which is now prevented.

An argument against every construction of this kind may be drawn from the seventeenth article of the treaty of commerce. That article grants affirmatively to the armed vessels of each party certain privileges in the ports of the other. 'Tis there we should naturally look for a privilege so important as the one claimed; not in an article, the general object of which plainly is, to *exclude* other powers from privileges in the ports of the contracting parties. The omission of the privilege claimed in the clause, where it would naturally be included, is a reason against admitting it upon a forced construction of a clause, where it would not naturally be expected.

Upon the whole, there is evidently no *plausible* ground for the pretension set up. The natural construction of the clause of the treaty which has been quoted obviously excludes it. And the United States cannot, *ex gratia*, accede to it, without departing from neutrality, and encountering the mischiefs of a war, with which they have nothing to do.

The result is, that a pretension to fit out privateers in our ports against our will, is an insult to our understandings, and a glaring infraction of our rights.

The residue of the Jacobin's charges will be hereafter examined.

NO JACOBIN.

THE next charge of breach of treaty, exhibited by the *Jacobin* against the executive of the United States, is, to use his own language—"the seizure of prizes made known to the agents of the French Republic at the moment those prizes were held up for sale—the orders given to the military to take possession of a French vessel, without previous complaint, explanation or communication with the agents of the French Republic."—said to be contraventions of the 17th article of the treaty of commerce: by which it is provided "that it shall be lawful for the ships of war and privateers of either party freely to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges; and without those prizes, entering into the ports of the one party or the other, being liable to be arrested or seized: nor can the *officers of the places* take cognizance of the validity of the said prizes; which may go out and be conducted freely and in all liberty to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of the said vessels shall be obliged to shew, &c."

It is presumed that the facts complained of are more particularly applicable to the case of the ship *William*, arrested in this port; though it is understood, that the same proceedings, with some small difference of circumstances, took place in the case of another vessel at New-York.

To judge of the propriety of the complaint, in each case, it is necessary to attend to the following particulars. According to the general laws and usages of nations, the jurisdiction of every country extends a certain distance into the sea *along the whole extent of its coast*. What this distance is remains a matter of some uncertainty; though it is an agreed principle, that it at least extends to the utmost range of cannon shot, that is, not less than four miles. But most nations claim and exercise jurisdiction to a greater extent. Three leagues, or nine miles, seem to accord with the most approved rule: and would appear from *Martin*, a French author, to be that which is adopted by France: though *Valin*, another French author, states it at only two leagues or six miles.

Within this distance of the coast of a neutral country, all captures made by a power at war upon its enemy are illegal and null, on the principle of its being a violation of the jurisdiction and protection of the neutral country—This principle, founded on the most evident reason, is asserted by all writers, and practised upon by all nations.

Every nation has a right to prevent a violation of its jurisdiction, and consequently to prevent the making of captures within that jurisdiction. A right to redress, if such captures be made, is a necessary consequence.

A neutral nation is bound to prevent injuries, within its jurisdiction, to a power with which it is at peace, by any other power. In other words, it owes safeguard and protection, to the citizens and subjects of every power, with which it is at peace. It is therefore *bound* to exert itself to prevent captures within the limits of its protection, of the subjects or property of one power by another power, and if such capture happens, to avail itself of its own right of redress against the power making it, for the purpose of effecting a restoration of the person or thing captured.

This is too plain to be denied—but it is pretended that the redress of the injury is to be sought, through the channel of negociation only, and not by the immediate exertion of the authority of the neutral nation, to cause restitution to be made in the first instance, either by means of its courts of justice, or by the use of the public force.

It may boldly be affirmed, that this position is founded neither on principle, on the opinions of writers, nor on the practice of nations; not on principle, because it is unreasonable to suppose, that a nation ought to postpone the opportunity of redressing itself and of doing justice to another, upon the uncertain issue of a negotiation, of which it cannot foresee the success. When the object is out of its reach, the way of negotiation ought to be pursued—for the alternative then is to negotiate or go to war; and a due moderation requires, that a preference should be given to the milder course; but if the object to which the injury relates is within its power, the most prudent as well as the most dignified and efficacious course is, to embrace the opportunity of rectifying what has been done amiss; for this serves to terminate the affair and avoid the controversies and heats too often incident to negociation.

The position in question is not founded on the opinions of writers; for these establish a contrary doctrine; as may be seen in *Bynkershoek's questiones Publici Juris*, book 1. chap. 8. Vatel, book 2. Sect. 84. 101, 102 and 289. 2 R. inst. 587—589. Leoline Jenkins life and papers, 1 vol. xcv. 2 vol. page 727: 733: 751: 2. 754. 755. 780. Woodeson's lectures, page 443—Douglass Rep. 595—Lee on captures, ch. ix. nor on the practice of nations, for this is in favour of summary prevention and redress, as may be seen by the examples which those writers quote, and is within the experience of individuals among ourselves.—A neutral fortress never scruples to fire upon the vessels of any power which attempts to commit a hostiliiy against another power within the reach of its cannon; nor a neutral sovereign or magistrate to prevent or restore captures made within his jurisdiction.*

The foregoing observations will lead to a right judgment of the merits of the complaint which is made.

Each of the vessels in question is understood to have been taken, within a distance short of the least of the two distances which have been mened as forming the rule observed by France; one of them within less than 3 miles; the other within less than 5 miles.

It may therefore be affirmed, that both these captures were made within the limits of the protection of the United States, and in violation of their jurisdiction; and it will follow from the principles which have been maintained, that the United States have a right and are bound to cause restitution of those prizes.

To this conclusion is opposed that provision of the article of the treaty, which declares, that the local officers cannot take cognizance of the validity of the prizes which are carried by one party into the harbours or ports of the other.

But there is no better established rule of interpretation with regard either to laws or treaties, than that general expressions shall never be so understood as to involve unreasonableness or absurdity. According to this rule the general expressions—"the *local* officers (les officers des lieux) cannot take cognizance of the validity of the prizes," must naturally be understood *with reference to prizes made on the high seas, without the jurisdiction of the party into whose harbours or ports they are brought*; not in reference to *prizes taken within the protection and jurisdiction of such party.* The following qualification is, from the *nature of things*, implied in the general terms: (to wit) *provided the prizes have not been taken within the jurisdiction of the party in whose ports they shall be.* An interpretation so extensive as to embrace prizes made within the jurisdiction of such party would lead to a consequence no less absurd than this. A vessel of the United States might be taken by a French privateer in the port of Philadelphia, and there would be no power to question the validity of the prize or enforce restitution. Such a consequence is too violent to be admissable, and a position which includes it refutes itself. It can never be imagined, that any nation could mean to tie up her hands to such an extent.

If then prizes of vessels belonging to the United States or their citizens must be excepted, it will follow that the clause cannot in this respect be taken in a *literal* sense; and if it is to be taken in a *rational* not a literal sense, it will admit the exception of all prizes taken within the *jurisdiction* or *protection* of the party within whose territories they are found, being at peace.

* *Indeed our treaties with several powers oblige us to this conduct. In the 5th article of that with Holland, the 2d of that with Sweden, the 7th of that with Prussia, the United States, in affirmance of the general doctrine of the law of nations, bind themselves "to endeavour*, by all the means in their power, *to* defend *and* protect all vessels and other effects *belonging to the subjects and inhabitants of those powers respectively in their* ports, roads, havens, internal seas, passes, rivers, and as far as their jurisdiction extends at sea, *and to* recover *and* cause to be restored *to the true proprietors all such vessels and effects*, which shall be taken *under their jurisdiction, which is a plain indication, that our then negotiators and government never dreamt of the newly invented construction of that treaty.*

with the nation of whom, or of whose citizens they are made: For a ſtate owes protection not only to its own citizens, but to the citizens of every other nation, with which it is at peace, coming within its juriſdiction for commerce or any other lawful cauſe. Nor can it even be ſuppoſed, upon the ſtrength of mere general expreſſions, that it has meant to exchange the right of affording protection and ſecurity, by its own power and authority, for that of negociating with another nation the reparation which may be due to a violation of its juriſdiction. So eſſential an alienation of juriſdiction could only be deduced from preciſe and ſpecific as well as expreſs terms.

Beſides, ſuch an inference is broader even than the *letter* of the clauſe. 'Tis only to the *officers de lieux*, the local officers, or officers of the harbours, ports, or places, to which the prizes are brought, that the cognizance of their validity is forbidden—'tis not to the general *judiciary tribunals*, or to the *general executive authority* of the country, that ſuch cognizance, is denied. The expreſſions *officers des lieux*, are not of a nature to comprehend them. They therefore are under no prohibition by the treaty, and conſequently, as far as conſiſts with the *jus gentium*, or law of nations, are at liberty to interpoſe.

And the rule of the law of nations is this—That a neutral nation ſhall not interpoſe to examine the validity of prizes made by a power at war from its enemies at any place, *except one which is within the juriſdiction of ſuch neutral nation.* It is of the eſſence of juriſdiction to redreſs all wrongs, which happen within its ſphere—Powers at war have no rights in derogation from the peculiar juriſdiction of a neutral nation. That juriſdiction therefore is in the ſame force againſt them, as againſt powers at peace. What would be a marine treſpaſs in the one caſe is ſo in the other. A capture within the protection or juriſdiction of a neutral ſtate, is not a *lawful act of war*, but a mere treſpaſs; of courſe within the competency of the neutral ſtate to redreſs it.*

It may be aſked why, if this was before, the rule of the law of nations, there ſhould have been a particular article of treaty concerning it? The anſwer is 1ſt. that it is a common practice to introduce into treaties ſtipulations recognizing the rules of the laws of nations, in order to avoid controverſy about them, of which there are ſeveral examples in our treaties. 2d. That the article ſecures to France ſomething more than the uſage of ſeveral nations admits, namely a right to continue in our ports an indefinite time, and the benefit of an excluſion of the privateers of her enemies having made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, from the degree of aſylum to which they would otherwiſe be entitled. Theſe are ſufficient objects for the article, without giving to it an extenſion ſubverſive of the juſt and neceſſary juriſdiction of the country.

It is clearly demonſtrated by what has been ſaid, that the government of the United States has an undoubted right to interpoſe *coercively* not by *mere negotiation*, to effect the reſtoration of the ſhips in queſtion to their original owners; and that the doing ſo, either by a direct exertion of the public force, or by means of judicial proceſs, is conſiſtent both with the laws of nations, and with the true meaning of our treaty with France. It therefore gives no handle to the complaint of breach of treaty.

To what department of the government it moſt regularly belongs to effect the requiſite redreſs—whether to the Executive, or to the judiciary, or to both indiſcriminately, is not yet ſettled in this country; nor is it material to any foreign nation. It is a mere queſtion between the departments of our own government. So long as nothing is done, which is contrary to the laws of nations or to treaty, a foreign power can have no ground of complaint.

As to the point of previous application to the agents of the foreign nation concerned, this belongs to a mere queſtion of *civility*, not of *right*. There being, in every ſuch caſe, a direct reſponſibility, on the part of the neutral nation, to the power whoſe citizens or property may have been captured, the power making the capture cannot juſtly be diſſatisfied, if the ſureſt method of performing its duty is adopted by the neutral nation. This is to take the prize in the firſt inſtance into *cuſtody*, till a fair and full examination can be had into the *fact*, with regard to the place of capture; as was done in the inſtances in queſtion.

This courſe too would naturally obtain, till ſome arrangement ſhould have been concerted between the government and the agents of the powers at war, and is the only one which can be obſerved at places where there are no ſuch agents. And it would ſeem from what took place in the caſe of the William, immediately after her ſeizure, that ſuch an arrangement has been ſubſequently agreed upon: which is a proof that the courſe purſued was not the effect of unkind diſpoſition.

But if there had been a diſpoſition to proceed with ſtrictneſs and rigour, it will be ſhewn in the ſequel, that it was fully warranted by the very diſreſpectful treatment we have experienced from the Agents of France—who have acted towards us from the beginning, more like a dependent Colony, than like an independent Nation! a ſtate of degradation to which I truſt that the freedom of the American mind will never deign to ſubmit.

NO JACOBIN.

ANOTHER accuſation againſt the Executive of the United States, preferred by the *Jacobin*, is derived from this circumſtance, That while, by the treaty between the United States and France, the goods of her enemies on board our ſhips are exempt from capture, the goods of France on board our ſhips are ſubject to the depredation of her enemies, without any ſteps being taken by the executive to cauſe French property to be returned, and to prevent ſimilar hardſhips being in future impoſed.

This has, if poſſible, ſtill leſs colour than either of the others.

By the general law of nations, as laid down by writers and practiced upon by nations, pervious to the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, this rule was clearly and fully eſtabliſhed—*That the goods of an enemy in the ſhips of a friend (that is, of a neutral power) are lawful prizes, and that the goods of a friend in the ſhips of an enemy (thoſe called contraband excepted) are not lawful prizes.* This rule is founded upon the principle, that one enemy may lawfully take the goods of another wherſoever he finds them, except within the *juriſdiction* or *dominion* of a neutral ſtate; of courſe, he may take them upon the high ſeas, where no nation can have juriſdiction or dominion.—Vattel, book iii. § 115, 116. Bynkerſhock Quæs. Jur. Pub. lib. i. cap. 13, 14.

It neceſſarily follows, that French property taken by the enemies of France in American veſſels is, by the *law of nations*, lawful prize; and that American property (not of the contraband kind) taken by Frenchmen in the ſhips of their enemies, is not, according to the ſame law, lawful prize. To the forming a right judgment then, on this part of the *Jacobin's* charges, and to determine whether France is not benefitted, rather than injured, by the alterations which have taken place, the following obſervations may perhaps be uſeful.

During the war between the United States and Great-Britain, certain powers, who aſſociated under the denomination of the armed neutrality, aſſerted a rule, the reverſe of that which had before prevailed, and which has been ſtated. But this aſſociation, made with a view to the then exiſting war, terminated with it. The United States never acceded to that aſſociation.

They contented themſeles with introducing its principle into their treaties with ſuch powers, with whom they formed treaties. Accordingly, it is to be found in our treaties with France, Holland, Sweden and Pruſſia.

Great-Britain on her part has never acceded to the new principle as a general rule. And there are other powers of Europe, who did not originally unite in the attempt to introduce it, and who are not known to have ſince done any act amounting to an adoption of it.

An eſtabliſhed rule of the law of nations can only be altered by agreements between all the civilized powers, or a new uſage generally adopted and ſanctioned by time.

Neither having happened in the preſent caſe, the old principle muſt be conſidered as ſtill forming the baſis of the general law of nations, liable only to the exceptions reſulting from particular treaties.

With France, Holland, Sweden and Pruſſia, four of the belligerent parties, we have treaties containing the new principle; but with Ruſſia, England, Spain, Portugal, Auſtria, Savoy, we have no ſuch treaties. Againſt the former powers, therefore, we have a right to claim the new principle, as they would againſt us, were we in a ſtate of war and they at peace. Between us and the latter powers, the old rule muſt govern, until a departure from it can be regulated by mutual conſent.

As we cannot of right aſſert the new principle againſt thoſe powers with whom we have not eſtabliſhed it by treaty, ſo neither can we, even in prudence or good policy, inſiſt upon it, unleſs we are prepared to ſuppot it by arms. There is not a doubt, that all the powers who are at liberty to purſue the old rule will do it. In a war of opinion and paſſion, like the preſent, conceſſions to ill-founded or doubtful pretentions are not to be expected. Nor are the United States in a condition to attempt to enforce ſuch claims.

But it ſeems, the not having hitherto manifeſted a diſpoſition towards this ſpecies of *knight-errantry*, is an injury and offence to France. The *Jacobin* deems it a breach of our treaty with her, that we do not quarrel with other nations, for an object which we can claim of them, neither by the law of nations nor by treaty.

It appears that the *Jacobin* is ready enough to inſiſt upon, and even to enlarge, conſtructively, all the peculiar advantages which our treaty with France gives to her; but any circumſtance of ſuppoſed inconvenience to her, is, in his eyes, a ſore grievance, while he ſeems inſenſible to thoſe which operate againſt us. This very reaſonable gentleman ought to remember, that if the property of the enemies of France in our ſhips is protected by our treaty with her, *the property of our citizens* in the ſhips of *thoſe enemies*, loſe by that treaty the immunity or ſecurity to which they would otherwiſe be entitled, and that this important ſacrifice, on our part, was agreed to, that we might have the advantage of being the carriers during European wars. His ſilence, on this head, can only be accounted for, on the ſuppoſition, that if he really belongs to this country, he is blinded to her intereſts by *foreign influence*. He ought to remember that the citizens of France have already enjoyed the ſweets of this departure by treaty from the law of nations, at the expence of our citizens. This happened in the caſe of the brig Little Sarah, on board of which was a quantity of flour belonging to citizens of Philadelphia. This flour was conſidered and treated as a lawful prize.

He ought alſo to remember, that it is at beſt problematical, whether the citizens of the United States have not more property afloat in the bottoms of the powers at war with France, than the citizens of France have afloat in bottoms of the United States and conſequently, whether the ballance is not in favour of France.

What is there in our hiſtory, that can authoriſe our being degraded with the ſuppoſition, that we are ignorant both of our duties and our rights?

The reſult of what has been ſhewn evidently is, that the *Jacobin's* charge has no better foundation, than that the executive of the United States has not quarrelled with the enemies of France for doing *what, by the law of nations, they had a right to do.*

NO JACOBIN.

I HAVE, I believe, ſufficiently anſwered charges, which the *Jacobin* has brought againſt the Executive of the United States.

In doing this it has been ſhewn, that the claim of a right on the part of France to fit out privateers in the ports of the United States, as derived from treaty, is without foundation. As this is the baſis on which it has been reſted, and indeed is the only one upon which could reſt, if at all to be ſupported it is not neceſſary, by way of anſwer to the *Jacobin*, to diſcuſs how the claim of ſuch a right would ſtand, independent of treaty. But a few remarks this point, for the information of thoſe, who may not be familiar with ſubjects of the kind, may not be without uſe.

It is a plain dictate of reaſon, and an eſtabliſhed principle of the law of nations, that a neutral ſtate, in any matter relating to war (not ſpecially promiſed by ſome treaty made prior to the commencement of the war and without reference to it) cannot lawfully *ſuccour, aid, countenance* or *ſupport* either of two parties at war with each other;—cannot make itſelf or ſuffer itſelf to be made, with its own conſent, permiſſion, or connivance, an *inſtrument* of the hoſtility of one party againſt the other; and as a conſequence of theſe general principles, cannot allow one party to prepare within its territories the means of *annoying* the other, or to carry on from thence, againſt the other, with means prepared there, military expeditions of any ſort by land or water.

To allow ſuch practices, is manifeſtly to aſſociate with one party againſt the other. The ſtate which does it, ceaſes thereby to be a neutral ſtate—beeomes an enemy, and may be juſtly treated as ſuch. In common life, it is readily underſtood, that whoever knowingly aſſiſts my enemy, to injure me, becomes himſelf, by doing ſo, my enemy alſo: and the reaſon being the ſame, the rule cannot be different between nations.

Could it be neceſſary to enforce principles ſo clearly founded on common ſenſe, by authorities and precedents, it might be done by an appeal to writers, and to the general practice of nations. The following are a few of thoſe which might be adduced.—Vatel, book III. ſec. 104; Bynkerſheok, queſt. jur. pub. lib. I. chap. ix. particularly pages 69. 70, of latin edition; Idem, chap. VIII. particularly page 65 of the ſame edition. Leoline Jenkins, 2d vol. 728—756. Valin, Liv. III, Tit. ix. art. xiv. p. 272.

Some of theſe eſtabliſh only the general principles; others of them go directly to the point of carrying on military expeditions from the territories of the neutral ſtate, and even to that of *fitting out* privateers in the ports of ſuch ſtate; pronouncing the neutral ſtate to be anſwerable for the conſequences, and giving the party injured a right to reparation. This reparation may either be in damages, to be paid by the neutral ſtate, or by repriſals, at the option of the party injured.

It appears from them, moreover, that on the ground of the laws of neutrality, ſome nations, (if it be not a general uſage) go ſo far as to exclude from remaining in their ports, more than 24 hours (if not detained by tempeſt) armed veſſels of one belligerent party coming within its ports with prizes made of another.

It was an article of the marine ordinances of France under the former government (and it is not known to have been changed) that "no veſſel taken by a captain having a *foreign commiſſion*, can remain more than 24 hours in the ports or harbours of France, if not detained there by tempeſt, or if the prize has not been made of the enemies of France.

And Valin, advocate and procurator for the King, at the ſeat of the admiralty of Rochelle, has this comment upon that article:

"Plenary aſylum is due only to thoſe with whom we are not at war. To enemies we owe no more than the ſafety of their lives: to others we owe hoſpitality and good treatment, with liberty to go away when they judge proper."

"Nevertheleſs, as *neutrality* with two powers at war, permits not to *favour one to the prejudice of the other*, to conciliate this conſideration with the right of aſylum, *nations have tacitly agreed, and uſage has made it a common law*, that aſylum ſhall be granted to foreign armed veſſels with their prizes—*that is to ſay*, if entered into a port through *tempeſt, as long as the bad weather ſhall not permit them to put to ſea*, and for *four and twenty hours only, if they* ſhall have put in from any *other cauſe*."

"Thus, except the caſe of tempeſt, veſſels being in a conditon to make ſail, there is an obligation to make them depart, and return to ſea, *after twenty-four hours, whatever danger there may be of recapture* by their enemies; otherwiſe it would be *to violate the laws of neutrality.*"—(See the authorities before referred to.)

The ſame idea, which is to be found in this author, appears in the writings of Leoline Jenkins, alſo above referred to, who was judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, in the reign of James the IId.

This ſerves to ſhew the extreme nicety of nations on the point of neutrality. But how much ſtronger the *caſe* of *fitting out* armed veſſels in a neutral port, to *make prizes*, than *that* of ſimply coming into and ſtaying in it with prizes, that have been made!

Another reflection occurs in relation to this point, which is this—that the government of the United States, in a matter at leaſt of doubtful propriety, has given to France a doubtful privilege, to which ſhe was not entitled by treaty—that of *ſelling the prizes* made by her armed veſſels in their ports; the treaty ſtipulating nothing more than a free *acceſs* and *egreſs*. Let it be judged from this, how far a diſpoſition to deny France the privileges which ſhe may claim by treaty, has governed!

It is true, and in that the United States muſt ſeek their juſtification with other powers, that writers are not agreed as to this rule with regard to prizes; ſome conſidering it as lawful to ſell them in neutral ports, as may be ſeen, Vatel, book III. chap. vii. ſec. 132.

But ſtill it appears, that the government, in a doubtful caſe, has followed the courſe which favours France. And it is queſtionable, whether the examples of national regulations, and the opinions of a judge and a lawyer verſed in the practice of courts of admiralty and more drawn to attend critically to the point of uſage, ought not to have more weight than thoſe of writers who were in a ſituation to have been guided more by general theory.

It appears likewiſe that the Regent of Sweden, who, like us, has purſued the path of neutrality in the preſent war, has made the point of *fitting out* privateers a particular article of prohibition; an example in practice, which has great weight in the queſtion. The governments of Europe know, by long experience, the uſages of war, and without conſulting the authorities or precedents, are able to pronounce with facility, on what is lawful, what unlawful.

The example, then, of Sweden, is a reſpectable confirmation of what is the uſage of nations on the point in queſtion.

It is eaſy too to diſcern, that the United States would become one of the moſt miſchievous enemies which the maritime powers oppoſed to France could have, if, from their territories, armed veſſels could be fitted out to an indefinite extent, with the full uſe of the means to cruiſe againſt the trade of thoſe powers, if the prizes made by ſuch armed veſſels could be brought into their ports and ſold, and if their profeſſed neutrality could give aſylum and ſecurity to thoſe veſſels, and the fruits of their depredations. The inference is, that ſuch a ſtate of things could not poſſibly be long tolerated by thoſe powers, but would lead inevitably to involving the United States in the war.

A conſequence, no doubt, well underſtood, and *unqueſtionably intended* by the agents of France; who, with delufive profeſſions of not deſiring to embark this country in the war, are induſtriouſly employing every expedient, that can tend to produce the event. NO JACOBIN.

The following Letter has been tranſmitted by the Secretary of the Treaſury to the Collectors of the different ports in the United States.

CIRCULAR to the COLLECTORS of the Cuſtoms.

SIR, Philadelphia, Auguſt 4th, 1793.

IT appearing that repeated contraventions of our neutrality have taken place in the ports of the United States, without having been diſcovered in time for prevention or remedy, I have it in command from the Preſident, to addreſs to the collectors of the reſpective diſtricts a particular inſtruction on the ſubject.

It is expected, that the officers of the cuſtoms in each diſtrict will, in the courſe of their official functions, have a vigilant eye upon whatever may be paſſing within the ports, harbors, creeks, inlets and waters of ſuch diſtrict, of a nature to contravene the laws of neutrality, and upon diſcovery of any thing of the kind, will give immediate notice to the governor of the ſtate and to the attorney of the judicial diſtrict, comprehending the diſtrict of the cuſtoms within which any ſuch contravention may happen.

To aſſiſt the judgment of the officers on this head, I tranſmit herewith a ſchedule of rules, concerning ſundry particulars, which have been adopted by the Preſident, as deductions from the laws of neutrality, eſtabliſhed and received among nations. Whatever ſhall be contrary to theſe rules will, of courſe, be to be notified, as above-mentioned.

There are ſome other points, which, purſuant to our treaties and determinations of the executive, I ought to notice to you.

If any veſſel of either of the powers at war with France ſhould bring or ſend within your diſtrict a prize made of the ſubjects, people or property of France, it is immediately to be notified to the governor of the ſtate, in order that meaſures may be taken, purſuant to the 17th article of our treaty with France, to oblige ſuch veſſel and her prize, or ſuch prize when ſent in without the capturing veſſel, to depart.

No privateer of any of the powers at war with France, coming within a diſtrict of the United States, can, by the 22d article of our treaty with France, enjoy any other privilege than that of *purchaſing ſuch victuals as ſhall be neceſſary for her going to the next port of the prince or ſtate from which ſhe has her commiſſion.* If ſhe ſhould do any thing beſide this, it is immediately to be reported to the governor and the attorney of the diſtrict. You will obſerve by the rules tranſmitted, that the term privateer is underſtood not to extend to veſſels armed for merchandize and war, commonly called with us *letters of marque*, nor, of courſe, to veſſels of war in the immediate ſervice of the government of either of the powers at war.

No armed veſſel which has been or ſhall be *originally fitted out* in any port of the United States, by either of the parties at war is henceforth to have aſylum in any diſtrict of the United States. If any ſuch armed veſſel ſhall appear within your diſtrict, ſhe is immediately to be notified to the governor and attorney of the diſtrict; which is alſo to be done, in reſpect to any prize, that ſuch armed veſſel ſhall bring or ſend in. At foot is a liſt of ſuch armed veſſels of the above deſcription as have hitherto come to the knowledge of the executive.

The purchaſing within and exporting from, the United States, *by way of merchandize*, articles commonly called contraband (being generally warlike inſtruments and military ſtores) is free to all the parties at war, and is not to be interfered with. If our own citizens undertake to carry

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* *The rights of war only take place in the countries of the powers at war, or on the high ſeas which are common to both.—If acts of hoſtility are committed within a neutral territory, they do not partake of the rights of war, they cannot be judged of by the laws of war, nor have any of the rules of war the ſmalleſt relation to them, as treſpaſſes they are liable to be redreſſed in the ordinary courſe of juſtice as infringements of territorial rights, they claim redreſs and puniſhment from the executive authority of the injured country.*

them to any of thoſe parties, they will be abandoned to the penalties which the laws of war authoriſe.

You will be particularly careful to obſerve, and to notify as directed in other inſtances, the caſe of any citizen of the United States, who ſhall be found in the ſervice of either of the parties at war.

In caſe any veſſel ſhall be found in the act of contravening any of the rules or principles which are the ground of this inſtruction, ſhe is to be refuſed a clearance until ſhe ſhall have complied with what the governor ſhall have decided in reference to her. Care, however, is to be taken in this, not unneceſſarily or unreaſonably to embarraſs trade or vex any of the parties concerned.

In order that *contraventions* may be the better aſcertained, it is deſired that the officer who ſhall firſt go on board any veſſel arriving within your diſtrict, ſhall make an accurate ſurvey of her then condition, *as to military equipment*, to be forthwith reported to you, and that prior to her clearance a like ſurvey be made, that any tranſgreſſion of the rules laid down may be aſcertained.

But as the propriety of any ſuch inſpection of a *veſſel of war in the immediate ſervice of the government* of a foreign nation is not without queſtion in reference to the uſage of nations, no attempt is to be made to inſpect any ſuch veſſel till further order on the point.

The Preſident deſires me to ſignify to you his moſt particular expectation that the inſtruction contained in this letter will be executed with the greateſt vigilance, activity, care and impartiality. Omiſſions will tend to expoſe the government to injurious imputations and ſuſpicions, and proportionably to commit the good faith and peace of the country; objects of too much importance not to engage every proper exertion of your zeal.

With conſideration, I am, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,

RULES adopted by the Preſident of the United States.

I. The original arming and equipping of veſſels in the ports of the United States by any of the belligerent parties, for military ſervice, offenſive or defenſive, is deemed unlwful.a

II. Equipments of merchant veſſels by either of the belligerent parties in the ports of the United States, purely for the accommodation of them, as ſuch, is deemed lawful.

III. Equipments in the ports of the United States of veſſels of war in the immediate ſervice of the government of any of the belligerent parties, which if done to other veſſels would be of a doubtful nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

IV. Equipments in the ports of the United States, by any of the parties at war with France, of veſſels fitted for merchandize and war whether with or without commiſſions, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people of property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

V. Equipments of any of the veſſels of France, in the ports of the United States, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable to commerce or war, are deemed lawful.

VI. Equipments of every kind in the ports of the United States, of privateers of the powers at war with France, are deemed unlawful.

VII. Equipments of veſſels in the ports of the United States, which are of a nature ſolely adapted to war, are deemed unlawful; except thoſe ſtranded or wrecked, as mentioned in the eighteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſixteenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the nineteenth of our treaty with Pruſſia. and except thoſe mentioned in the nineteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſeventeenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the eighteenth of our treaty with Pruſſia.

VIII. Veſſels of either of the parties not armed, or armed previous to their coming into the ports of the United States which ſhall not have infringed any of the foregoing rules, may lawfully engage or inliſt therein their own ſubjects or citizens, not being inhabitants of the United States; except privateers of the powers at war with France, and except thoſe veſſels which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

Liſt of Privateers referred to in the Circular Letter to the Collectors of the Cuſtoms.

Citizen Genet, Sans Culottes, Vainqueur de Baſtille, Petit Democrat, Caramagnole. } *Fitted out at Charleſton.*

Philadelphia, Delaware.

GEORGE-TOWN, Auguſt 10.

The fatal effects of the flux, which rages with the utmoſt violence in this and the neighbouring counties, exhibits a very diſtreſſing ſcene; upwards of 500 perſons, (it is thought) within a few weeks, have been ſwept off; and in ſome parts two-thirds of families have fallen a prey to this depopulating diſorder. The following cure for this diſeaſe is extracted from an old Virginia paper. Experience verifies the happy effects which the uſe of it has produced.

A CURE for the FLUX.

Recipe 1. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldeſt cheeſe that can be got, ſcrape it very fine in a pint (or leſs) of new milk which let be thickened with the beſt ſuperfine flour, to the conſiſtence of what is generally termed muſh, which let be the patients conſtant diet till they find the flux inclining to ſtop, then work it off with any gentle purge: ſhould they deſiſt taking the medicine, too ſoon, and find the diſorder returning, have recourſe to it again, it will aſſuredly cure.

Recipe 2. Take the inner bark of a white oak ſaplin or tree, of which make tea ſweetened with the beſt doubled refined loaf ſugar, which let be the patients conſtant drink, if it proves unpalatable, dry the bark before a ſlow fire, and reduce it to a fine powder, a ſmall tea ſpoonful of which may be taken in a glaſs of good Port wine, warmed in the morning faſting, and in the evening, obſerving to work it off as in the firſt recipe. This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and beſt ſuits thoſe who, through a depraved appetite cannot take the firſt medicine.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hamburgh, dated 15th of June laſt, to his correſpondent in Philadelphia.

"The German newſpapers which I ſend you, are intended for one of your newſpaper printers. In making uſe of them, I muſt remark, what it will be neceſſary to obſerve that they are almoſt all forced to be partial againſt the French: and that their boaſted victories are neither ſo deciſive nor ſo great, as is related. The war waſtes terribly in time and money; and the Emperor and Pruſſia are almoſt exhauſted in point of finances. Unhappily thoſe miſchievous new Jacobins do all to promote and ſecond the meaſures of the German Princes, Marat, Roberſpierre and Danton, are really the greateſt enemies of France, but their party begins to fall; and is entirely deſtroyed at Marſeilles, Bourdeaux, &c. and only Paris and Lyons ſupport it."

A correſpondent congratulates his fellow countrymen on the change that is faſt taking place in the minds of many, with reſpect to the opinion they entertained of *a party*, who under the pretence of a zeal for the cauſe of liberty, endeavoured to alienate and miſlead the citizens of the United States and perſuade them to think unfavourably of their patriotic Preſident, and the meaſures he has adopted for the peace and ſafety of our common country. This is a freſh proof, that the great maſs of the people will always diſcover what is their true intereſts, when they have time to reflect; and that the acts of a WASHINGTON cannot be effaced from the memory of Americans and the *real* friends to liberty, but will ſurvive calumny, and triumph over miſrepreſentation.

But although the enemies to peace (knowing that the people being aware of their deſigns have taken the alarm) appear to remain quiet for the preſent, we will no doubt hear them ſound the trumpet of diſcord in ſome other quarter ſhortly, it is therefore the duty of every man who is a friend to the laws, to be conſtantly on the watch, and to ſupport that edifice which has been erected *by the people*, as our only ſure defence againſt the deſtructive tempeſts of anarchy and diſunion. If the man we have unanimouſly placed at the helm of our political barque, is not to be truſted, where ſhall we find him or them in whom we can confide?

Our correſpondent further obſerves, that the different editors of public papers, never had a more favourable opportunity of evincing their attachment to peace, order, and good government, than the preſent. They have much in their power with regard to informing the minds of the people, by each one culling the publications of all the others, and of the various writers from one end of the union to the other; and by means of which a tone is in a great meaſure given to the public opinion.

A republican and ſure government being founded on opinion, it is the duty of the people to ſupport it in its neceſſary operations, in order that they may in turn enjoy thoſe advantages, without which—ſociety could not exiſt.

[From the original copy.]

To NICHOLAS CRUGER, Eſquire,
Chairman of a meeting of the Citizens of New-York.

SIR,

YOUR letter conveying to me the reſolutions of the Citizens of New-York, at their late meeting affords me much ſatisfaction.

The approving voice of my fellow Citizens can never be heard by me with indifference. That of the inhabitants of your reſpectable metropolis muſt always give particular pleaſure. An unanimity ſo perfect as appears to have prevailed among them upon an occaſion ſo intereſting to our national peace and happineſs, furniſhes an example of good ſenſe, moderation and patriotic virtue, which cannot ceaſe to be remembered to their honor. Diſcerning in it a ſure pledge of their firm and preſerving ſupport; I requeſt you to make known to them the high ſenſe I entertain of the diſpoſitions they have manifeſted, and the complete reliance I place upon thoſe diſpoſitions.

I cannnot omit the opportunity of publicly uniting with them in acknowledging the prompt and decided co-operation of the Governor of New York, towards the ſupport of the neutrality of our Country. The diſpoſition hitherto ſhewn by the Chief Magiſtrates of the ſeveral ſtates in relation to this point, is a pleaſing evidence of a ſpirit of concert for the general good, happily calculated to harmonize and invigorate all the parts of our political ſyſtem.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The ſloop Alodia, which had gone down the Ohio to New Orleans and there took out a Spaniſh regiſter, was taken on her paſſage to Philadelphia by the Petit Democrats and ſent up as a prize to this port, together with the ſloop Hope of Antigua, taken by the Genet. Both of theſe prizes were ſeized by virtue of an order from the Executive of the United States, directed to Governor Mifflin, and a guard of Volunteer militia was planted on board of each who took poſſeſſion, and on Saturday evening the Alodia was reſtored to the owner who is a citizen of the United States. It is alſo expected that the Hope will likewiſe be reſtored to her owners, as by the late deciſion of the Preſident, no prizes can be legal, that ſhall be taken by any of the five undernamed French privateers, which were fitted out within the United States — viz. the Genet, Carmagnole, Petit Democrat Sans Culottes, and the Vanqueur de Baſtile.

In conſequence of the orders given to the militia at Fort Mifflin, they have ſeized the Brig Gayoſa, which had been ſent up there, a prize to the Democrat.

At a meeting of the Merchants of the city of Philadelphia, John Nixon, Eſquire, in the Chair, a number of reſolutions being offered to the meeting, were read and adopted as follows:—

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to collect information reſpecting the capture or detention of veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States by the cruiſers of the nations at war, and to lay the ſame before the Preſident of the United States, with ſuch repreſentations as they may think neceſſary.

Reſolved, That they be further authoriſed to propoſe from time to time (to a meeting of the Merchants to be called for the purpoſe) ſuch meaſures as they ſhall agree upon for the preſervation or improvement of the commerce of the ſtate.

Reſolved, That to enable our ſaid committee to carry into effect the neceſſary meaſures, we and each of us do promiſe to communicate from time to time ſuch information, reſpecting the matters to them committed, as ſhall come to our knowledge.

Reſolved, That the powers and authorities of this committee continue to the 31ſt December next, and that the Merchants be then convened, for the purpoſe of chooſing the ſame or any other committee, if they ſhall think proper.

Reſolved, That the committee conſiſt of thirteen perſons, who ſhall be re-imburſed any expence that they may be at, in the proſecution of the foregoing buſineſs.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, viz.

John Nixon, Thomas Fitzſimons, John Wilcocks, John Swanwick, John M. Neſbitt, James Crawford, Joſeph Ball, Francis Gurney, James Vanuxem, Magnus Miller, Robert Waln, Walter Stewart, Robert Ralſton.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,
ROBERT RALSTON, Secretary.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

To W——M W——KS.

SIR,

AT a time when the mind of America feels ſo anxious for, and intereſted in the affairs of their generous ally, France; your publiſhing the ſeditious piece that appeared in the Daily Advertiſer of the 5th inſtant, merits the deriſion and contempt of every advocate for the peace, liberty and happineſs of America, France, and all the world. For ſhame, W. W——KS; you have gathered your facts from mere ſuppoſition, and diſguiſed them in the garb of authenticity; and, like the quack who would give poiſon to his patients, you have handed them to the credulous admirers of your ſophiſtry.

If you imagine that the origin of this venom of yours is not known, you are miſtaken. When, in your wonted precipitancy, contrary to the advice of your friends, you inconſiſtently undertook, individually, to ADDRESS Citizen Genet, your hopes were diſappointed; and, from the ſeeds of deſpair, indignation ſprung up in your malignant breaſt. This has been your conduct, this the reſult and this is characteriſtic of you, ſir, and every unboundedly ambitious pettifogger. If Citizen Genet had been as impudent as you was preſumptuous, and publicly anſwered YOUR frantic addreſs, you never would have maliciouſly vented your invectives; on the contrary you would have ſupported his character againſt every aſperſion—

But GENET is a MAN; no fool
Like W——ks, that mere paſſion's tool.

Let us now ſee what you have done.—You laborioufly ſpun out a long ſtring of facts, perhaps falſhoods, of which it was not your buſineſs to ſtate one. If Citizen Genet, has conducted himſelf diſreſpectfully towards the Preſident of the United States, the Preſident has more cauſe, more power, more ſenſe, and more ſpirit to reſent the inſult offered, than Mr. W. W——ks: But you have loſt yourſelf—in the fire of your invective, you daſhed at the very root of the tree you ſeemed to prop. You have called in queſtion the good ſenſe of the Preſident of the United States, in profeſſing to underſtand the inſult better than himſelf—You have called him a coward, in coming forward with your immaculate ſignature, when he dared not aſſert his right and diſpleaſure.

"Waſhington and W——ks how they
"found—
"A feather and ten thouſand pound."

Moreover, ſir, it is not your buſineſs to handle the character of the Ambaſſador of any foreign power whatever. It is offering indignity to the power that ſent him, and meddling with its internal affairs.—This, and your villifying addreſs of the 12th of June, are ſpecimens of your meddling ſpirit. Your audacity, therefore, in ſigning what you have, ought to be puniſhed by the laws of our country; but your inſignificance, perhaps, though a limb of the law, will ſeclude you from its rigour.

As to your political creed, no one thanks you for it. Numbers knew ſome of it to be true, long before you wrote it. This wonderful piece of your machinery therefore, cannot immortalize you, wonderful councellor W——ks!

I am an admirer of the Preſident of the United States—a reſpecter of Citizen Genet,—a lover of peace and good order—and of courſe, a deteſter of W——m W——ks.

BRIEF.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, an iron grey MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands, a natural trotter, two white ſaddle marks on the near ſide of her back, her near hind foot white, a ſhort ſwitch tail, and her ſhoulder rubbed with the collar. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief (if ſtolen) ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges.

¶ JEHU ROBERTS.

Eighth Month, 14th, 1793.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 13, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, laſt night, a bay MARE, about 16 hands high, well made, 4 years old laſt Spring, trots, paces and canters well, lately ſhod before, one of her hind feet white, and a few white hairs in the forehead; ſhe is galled a little on the off ſhoulder, in two places, with the collar, has a long head and a little ram noſed. Whoever takes up and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges; and for the mare and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, the above reward paid, by ¶ JESSE TRUMP.

N. B. Was left at the ſame time, in the above mentioned paſture, an old ſorrel HORSE, with a lump on his back, branded with the letter H on his near buttock, The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

COMMITTED to the goal of the borough of Lancaſter, on the 5th day of July laſt, two Negroe men, viz, one named Samuel, who confeſſes to be the property of Abraham Harris, of George-town, ſtate of Delaware, and Negroe Iſaac, of the ſaid ſtate, near Snow-hill, the property of Pewey Puſey, (by his confeſſion.) The owners of ſaid ſlaves, are deſired to take them away in twenty days from this date, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of, for their fees.

JOHN BURG, Goaler. ¶

Lancaſter, Aug. 13, 1793.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, and county of Delaware, on the 23d day of May laſt, a red and white pied COW, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old, gives milk. The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEVI LUKENS.

Eighth Month, 17th, 1793.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for ſale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennſylvania, price 4 Dollars; Alſo his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jerſey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth ſtreet.

July 24, 1793. 8 w.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the houſe where he formerly reſided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the ſign of the Indian King, in Market ſtreet, where he has laid in a ſtock of the beſt of liquors, which he will always make it his ſtudy to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horſes and carriages; requeſts a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and ſubſcribes himſelf,

Their humble ſervant.
MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery, and horſes and chairs to hire. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Bethel, and county of Cheſter, on Delaware, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, 26 by 24 feet, 3 good rooms on a floor, a middling good barn, ſtable and cow-houſes, a good ſpring-houſe with a ſpring of good water, a fine young orchard of about 100trees of good grafted fruit, 9 or 10 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, with a good ſtream of water running over the ſame, about 60 acres or upwards cleared, the remainder of the land in good growing timber; there is alſo a rapid ſtream of water running through the ſaid tract of land. The diſtance from Philadelphia is 25 miles, 9 miles from Cheſter, 6 miles from Marcus-Hook, and 8 miles from Wilmington. All the above towns being ſea-ports, the purchaſer will be amicably ſuited with the conveniency of markets, mills and houſes of worſhip. The title indiſputable.

N. B. The title may be made by paying one half the purchaſe money, for the other half reaſonable credit will be given, if required. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid property, may further inform themſelves by applying to Robert Pyle, on the premiſes, or James Barnerd, ſheriff of the county of Delaware. † ROBERT PYLE.

Auguſt 4. 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Meſſuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the beſt kind; it is ſituate on the brow of the hill, on the north ſide of the Lancaſter road, juſt over the Middle Ferry, weſt of Schuylkill: On this place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame ſtable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the ſaid ferry, on Marſhall's road. June 24.

To be ſold by Public Vendue,

Purſuant to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Iſaac Knight, ſenr. deceaſed,

On the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Premiſes.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Abbington townſhip, Montgomery county, near the Old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about eleven and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown; containing 202 acres, thirty of which is meadow, about one third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to graſs, wheat, and moſt ſorts of grain. There is on ſaid premiſes a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtone barn, and ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring, and other out-houſes; a large Apple orchard, a number of Pear, Cherry and Plumb trees. An indiſputable title will be made, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next---Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-ſtreet, or JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown, Executors.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted.

To be Sold by public Sale,

On the ſecond day of September next, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox Chaſe, ſituate in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, bounded by lands of Benjamin Jacobs and others, containing about 21¾ acres, whereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and ſheds, a pump of excellent water, near the door, the whole in excellent order, and under good fence, about 3 acres of which are under clover and timothy. Alſo, about 21 acres of Woodland, on the Valley-hill, at about 1 mile diſtance, which is well timbered. An indiſputable title will be given, alſo poſſeſſion on the 1ſt day of November next, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made public on ſaid day. The premiſes will be ſhewn to any perſon inclining to purchaſe previous to the day of ſale, by

July 19, 1793. † JOHN QUINN.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do, one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of top-ſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negro's houſe, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons who will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

LIBRARY COMPANY *of* PHILADELPHIA.

A NUMBER of the Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia, ſufficient to conſider and determine, whether a change ſhould be made in the terms for admitting members, not having aſſembled on the firſt inſtant, in purſuance of the notice given for that purpoſe, and other alterations having ſince been ſuggeſted to the Directors, a general meeting will be held in the Library Room, at 6 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 30th inſtant, when the following meaſures will be taken into conſideration:

1ſt. A repeal of ſo much of the Bye-law paſſed on the third of May, 1742, as authorizes voting by proxy in the choice of Directors and Treaſurer.

2d. An increaſe in the price of ſhares hereafter to be diſpoſed of by the company.

3d. An addition to the productive ſtock of the company, by authoriſing the Directors to call on the Members for any ſum not exceeding TEN DOLLARS on each ſhare.

4th. The diſpenſing with depoſits from any Member, except for the amount in which the value of the work borrowed may exceed the original coſt of a ſhare.

By order of the Directors,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

N. B. No Bye-laws can, agreeably to the Charter of the Company, be made or altered, without a meeting of at leaſt one-fourth of the members in perſon, or by proxy, duly conſtituted in writing.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1793.

TAKEN up a drift, on Sunday laſt, oppoſite the Northern Liberties, a MOSES BOAT, ſuppoſed to have been built in New-York. The owner, by applying to PETER BUDDY, in New Market-ſtreet, between Callowhill and Vine-ſtreets, and proving property, may have his boat again. §

Montgomery County, ſſ.

CATHARINE MARTIN. By virtue of a ſubpœna to you directed, you are commanded to be and appear, in your proper perſon, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, to be held at Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the ſecond day of September next, to anſwer the libel or complaint of your huſband John Martin, exhibited in the ſame court againſt you, and then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any you have, why your ſaid huſband ſhall not be divorced from the bands of matrimony, by him entered into with you, for the cauſe ſtated in his libel. ‡ 4w.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM REX, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt; are requeſted to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Thoſe who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all thoſe, who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, within ſaid time, that they may be adjuſted, by

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON. } Adminiſtrators

Auguſt 5, 1793.

Tredrirffyn Townſhip, Auguſt 6th 1793.

CAME to the ſubſcriber about the 12th of July laſt, two ſtray COWS, both of a blackiſh colour, brown ſides, white faces, and white under the bellies, one of them old, with a bell on, the other middle aged. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ ISAAC GRIFFITH.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 4th of Auguſt, living in 5th ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreet, an indented apprentice to the Black-ſmith's buſineſs. Said apprentice, is of a German extraction, named Chriſtian Van Phul, ſuppoſed to be born at, or near Hager's-Town, (Pennſylvania) where he has ſome relations living, to which he is ſuppoſed to be gone. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet and ¾ inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks both Engliſh and German very well, has a down look whilſt ſpeaking to any perſon, and has a mark on his forehead; took with him 2 ſhirts, one of which is of Ruſſia ſheeting, the other of fine linen, a jean coatee, a jean waiſtcoat, 2 pair of trowſers, one pair of which are fuſtian, the other of country made linen, a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes, and a caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any goal, and gives information, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

JACOB ECKFELT.

WRIGHT's FERRY.

TO be RENTED, and may be entered on the 9th of October next, that ancient and well accuſtomed Ferry, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, in York county, known by the name of WRIGHT's FERRY; the lot on which the improvements ſtand contains nearly ſeven acres, there are three ſuitable Boats, and the Tavern (which is commodious) if properly managed, will produce conſiderable profit; the premiſes are ſo generally known, that a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. None need apply but ſuch as are capable, and will engage to do ſtrict juſtice to both Tavern and Ferry.

† JAMES EWING.

York county, July 16, 1793.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application of Jonathan Hilliard, the eldeſt ſon of John Hilliard, late of the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, who lays claim to two undivided eleventh parts of the lands following, ſituate lying and being in the county aforeſaid, formerly belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed; to wit, one Tract or Parcel of Land, lately belonging unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, and deviſed by the laſt will and teſtament of Edward Hilliard, the father of the ſame John, bearing date on or about the 17th of May, Anno Domini, 1776, to the ſame John Hilliard, by the deſcription following, or of the following import, that is to ſay: The back part of his place on which he then dwelt, the line of diviſion to begin at a corner ſtake at the weſt end of Revell Elton's line, to run from thence weſtward on a ſtreight line acroſs his land, to a poſt corner to Aſher and Jonah Woolman, in his line.

2. A piece of Marſh or Swamp, of 12 acres, or thereabouts, alſo deviſed by the ſame Edward Hilliard to the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, in fee, by the following deſcription or to the following purport, that is to ſay, by the name of all his Marſh or Swamp on the South Branch of Ancocus, joining to Revell Elton's Marſh.

3. A Piece of Land, alſo deviſed by the ſame will to the ſame John in fee, by the deſcription of the north end of his Land, which the teſtator had bought of Daniel Wills, to be divided from the other part by a line to be run at right angles from the weſt-ſide, beginning at a ſtone, 11½ chains from the north end aforeſaid.

4. A Tract containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 55 acres of Land, at or near Mill-creek, in Northampton aforeſaid, which the ſame John Hilliard bought of Daniel Ellis, Eſq; late Sheriff of Burlington, by deed, dated on or about the 17th of March, Anno Domini, 1773.

5. A certain Piece or Lot of Land, in Northampton aforeſaid, beginning at a poſt in the road leading from Mount-Holly to Rancocus Ferry, by the farm belonging to the ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and in the line of the ſame Hilliard and Woolman, and contains or is ſuppoſed 2 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of the ſame Edward Hilliard's Lands deceaſed, and by him deviſed to his ſon Abraham, who deviſed the ſame to John Hilliard in fee.

6. A Piece of Land in the ſame townſhip of Northampton, on the ſouth ſide of the North Branch of Ancocus or Rancocus creek, being a part of upland, containing 2 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches, more or leſs, being part of two Lots deviſed by the ſaid Edward to his ſon Abraham, and by the ſaid Abraham to Jacob Hilliard in fee, both which two laſt Tracts were conveyed unto the ſame John Hilliard, deceaſed, by the ſame Jacob Hilliard and wife, by deed, dated on or about the 22d of July, Anno Domini, 1779.

7. A Mud Iſland, on Rancocus creek, lying a little to the ſouth weſt of the Forks of the ſaid creek, containing 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches or thereabouts, ſurveyed to ſaid John Hilliard, deceaſed, and recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, in book V. folio 145 and 156.

8. A Piece of Marſh, of 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches, or thereabouts, on the eaſt ſide of the South Main Branch of Rancocus creek, and a little to the ſouth weſt of where the North and South Branches fork, joining on ſaid Hilliard's other Marſh, recorded in the ſame book.

9. Four Acres of Land and Cedar Swamp, or thereabout, being part of Bear Swamp, in Burlington county, and conveyed to the ſaid Hilliard, by Joſeph Burr, and Jonah Woolman, by deed, dated on or about the 6th of February, Anno Domini, 1770.

I have nominated and appointed, Aaron Wills, of Willingborough, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, of Northampton, Commiſſioners to divide the ſame Lands into equal ſhares or parts. And unleſs proper objections are made to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 14th of September next, the ſame Aaron Wills, Joſeph Budd, and Moſes Kempton, will be then appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſame Lands, purſuant to an act, entituled an act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by coparciners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, Anno Domini, 1789. Given under my hand, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

6w* JAMES KINSEY.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber, who builds, and ſuperintends the building patent machines in mills, finds, from experience, a diſadvantage in not being more generally known in the line of his profeſſion, knows no better mode of evincing to the public that he was concerned in the origin of forming them, and bringing them into uſe, than by publiſhing a written agreement that took place between him and the patentee, previous to the patent being granted, and that he then contented himſelf with the ſmall part therein mentioned, in order, as he then thought, to avoid a family diſpute; but when the patent was obtained, the patentee did not apply his money as ſpecified in ſaid agreement, but joined Charles Anderſon and David Nivin, of the Delaware ſtate, and bought a judgment, then againſt the eſtate, brought it to ſale, and artfully diſcouraged bidders, and perſuaded ſome of the creditors to give credit that was to extend to no other bidders; this, done at a time when I was confined by ſickneſs, and appearing to have the ſanction of law, it was thought by many all was right. I have ſince waited on ſaid patentee, hoping that the admonitions of ſome honeſt and honourable amongſt the Friends (whoſe tenets he appears to embrace) would at leaſt bring ſaid patentee to comply with ſaid agreement, ſo far as reſpects the patent machines, but all is in vain. In writing his private letters he has calculated them againſt the character and intereſt of the ſubſcriber, and others of the family, ſome of which are proven falſe; ſhould ſuch letters appear in future, it is hoped the candid will take no notice of them, or wait a further diſcuſſion. Theſe things being obſerved by ſome gentlemen, whoſe feelings are ſuch that they cannot with pleaſure behold the horrid act of men preying on mankind, they generouſly and diſintereſtedly put me in poſſeſſion of my rights in Lancaſter county. See a copy of their publication below. I am, the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN EVANS.

June 14, 1790.

THE Agreement, made this day, by John and Oliver Evans, reſpecting the mill machinery, is as follows, viz. Oliver is to aſſign over to John, his heirs, &c. a right for the ſtate of New-York, when obtained, at which time John is to give up all his right to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, except Lancaſter county, which he is to have the whole right to; and further, John is to have one half of all the agreements made by Ellicots until Bucks county court next, this in full of all claims, &c. And in caſe Oliver is ſo fortunate as to raiſe money to pay debts, he is to pay it into Mr. Slaymaker's hands, and draw in favour of the creditors for as long a time as can be obtained, and Oliver and John each to chooſe a man acquainted with their circumſtances, to ſet a rent that John is to pay for the mills and land, and to make an inventory and appraiſement of all the property left in the uſe of the mills; and if the two men cannot agree, then and in that caſe the men are to chooſe a third perſon to determine; Oliver to be ſupplied with a riding horſe, ſaddle and bridle, a milch cow, breeding ſow, three ſheep, and his ſhare of the preſent crops (if wanted) he to be charged therewith. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, the day above written.

JOHN EVANS.
OLIVER EVANS.

Atteſt. Charles Evans,
Charles Anderſon,
Joſeph Evans.

Entered in the office for recording of deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter, in book M M. page 770, &c. Given under my hand and ſeal of ſaid office, at Lancaſter, the ſixth day of September, Anno Domini 1791.

G. ROSS, Recorder.

Lancaſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, December 22, 1791.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being requeſted to view the agreements entered into by John Evans and Oliver Evans, of the Delaware ſtate, reſpecting the mill-machinery that ſaid Oliver Evans has obtained a patent for, from the honorable the Congreſs of the United States, and alſo the advertiſements that ſaid Oliver Evans has ſent into this county reſpecting ſaid machinery, and, on conſideration and information thereon, we are of opinion ſaid advertiſements are calculated to diſcourage the people purchaſing permits from John Evans, in this county or in New-York. We alſo find, that, previous to ſaid patent being granted or obtained, the ſaid Oliver Evans, by an inſtrument of writing, under his hand and ſeal, dated 14th of June 1790, did agree to make the ſaid John Evans, his heirs, &c. a right for the ſaid machinery within the ſtate of New-York, and this county, when the patent was obtained, as will appear on record in the Regiſter's office or office for recording deeds in this county: And as the ſaid John Evans is ſtrongly recommended to us as an honorable, honeſt good man, juſt in all his dealings, and as we have had knowledge of him a few years paſt, and never knew any thing to the contrary, and it being hurtful to our feelings to ſee honeſt men loſe their rights, or be impoſed on, and having the opinion of an able Attorney, that the ſaid John Evans has a good right to the ſaid machinery in the ſtate of New-York and in this county, We do therefore undertake, in this public manner, to warrant and defend any perſon or perſons, within this county, that purchaſe permits of the ſaid John Evans, or any attorney appointed under him, againſt any claim or claims, made or to be made by the ſaid Oliver Evans, his heirs or aſſigns, as we conſider it unjuſt, diſhonorable and illegal in the ſaid Oliver Evans to attempt to recede from the agreement he has made with his brother, under his hand and ſeal.

JACOB ESHLEMAN.
BENJAMIN BRACKBILL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3302.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1793.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

LET it be ſuppoſed for argument-ſake, that the pretenſions of the Agents of France, as to fitting out privateers in our ports, enliſting our citizens to ſerve in them, and holding Courts of Admiralty within our juriſdiction, for the trial and condemnation of prizes, were well founded, ſtill the concluſion would be, that their conduct is unwarrantable.

When the miniſter of one country reſiding in another, differs from the government of the country in which he reſides, about the rights of the nation he repreſents, whether founded upon treaty or upon the laws of nations, his proper courſe is to ſtate the ſubject of difference to his ſovereign, who will judge whether his ideas are well or ill founded—whether the pretenſions he may have advanced are to be ſupported or relinquiſhed—if the former, whether further efforts of negociation are, or are not to be tried; or whether repriſals or war is to be reſorted to, for redreſſing any denial of right which may have taken place.

This is the only regular or juſtifiable mode in which he can proceed—the only one proper for the adjuſtment of differences of opinion between nation and nation.

Every ambaſſador, or other diplomatic character, enjoys by the laws of nations, privileges and immunities of a high and peculiar nature. One of theſe is inviolability, or an exemption from puniſhment for crimes. This ſacredneſs of condition impoſes on him an obligation to act with the greateſt circumſpection and propriety; to abſtain cautiouſly from all infractions of the laws---from all invaſions of the authority of the government to which he has been delegated. His only juſtifiable weapons are negociation, remonſtrance, repreſentation.

If inſtead of theſe he has recourſe to others, if he undertakes to carry into practice, by *overt acts*, his own opinions of the rights of his country, within the juriſdiction of the nation, with which he reſides, and in defiance of the known ſenſe and will of its government, he abuſes the character with which he is inveſted, he inſults and offends the government to which he has been ſent, he makes himſelf a diſturber of the public peace, dangerous in proportion as he is priviliged, and richly merits to be diſmiſſed for his temerity.

This is preciſely what has been done. This it is that calls for the indignation of every true friend to his country—of every honeſt and independent citizen—of every man who reſpects himſelf, and feels for the dignity and rights of the nation of which he is a member.

The man who loves France, equally with him who thinks that no foreign *love* ought to abate the fervor, or to taint the purity of his attachment to his own country, ought to join in the reprobation of ſuch conduct. It is directly calculated to endanger the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the two nations, and to ſubſtitute to friendſhip mutual alienation and diſguſt. No JACOBIN.

ONE of the earlieſt exploits which diſtinguiſhed the career of Mr. Genet, after his arrival in this city, was the placing himſelf at the head of a political club. The public papers have announced him member of the Society of the friends to *Liberty* and *Equality*, and private report aſſigning to him the Preſidential Chair, does full credit to his exertions to augment the numbers, and to enlarge and animate the views of the Society.

The hiſtory of diplomatic enterprize affords no parallel to this: We ſhould in vain look for a precedent of a foreign miniſter, in the country of his miſſion, becoming the declared head, or even the acknowledged member of a *political aſſociation*. To what ſhall we aſcribe ſo extraordinary a ſtep?—To a complete ignorance of the rules of propriety, or to a profound contempt for the people among whom he reſides? Could he be inſenſible to the incompatibility between the new office he had accepted, and the character with which he had been inveſted by his nation? or did he imagine that the people of the United States were ſo uninformed, or ſo infatuated, as not to perceive the danger as well as the unfitneſs of ſuch an example?

This proceeding of Mr. Genet, which has hitherto eſcaped without animadverſion, though not without notice, is, in a high degree, a ſubject of alarm. There is nothing which the policy of nations has been more careful to circumſcribe within ſtrict limits, than the ſphere of diplomatic agency. The rules of intercourſe between foreign miſſionaries, and the nations with which they reſide, are defined by exact metes and bounds: Theſe rules forbid them to have any political intercourſe, but with the conſtitutional organs of the government to which they are ſent. They prohibit, in the moſt rigid manner, all tampering with private individuals or claſſes of men—all attempts to acquire an influence in the community extrinſic to the government.

This is a point which particularly demands the exerciſe of republican jealouſy. Foreign intrigues and machinations, are among the moſt formidable enemies which republics have to encounter. Theſe, however narrowed or watched, are always likely to have too much influence upon their affairs. If it ſhould be permitted to the agents of foreign powers to inſert themſelves in popular ſocieties—to mingle openly and directly in the parties, which will never fail, more or leſs, to divide a free country, the fruits cannot fail to be diſſention, commotion, and in the end, loſs of liberty.

While foreign agents are confined within their proper bounds, a few individuals may be perverted from their duty; but the maſs of the nation will remain ſound—in condition, to controul and correct the treacheries, the delinquencies, and the vices of individuals. If, on the contrary, thoſe agents are ſuffered to travel out of their ſphere, and to diſſeminate their poiſons among the people themſelves, the whole ſocial frame becomes diſtempered: The malady ſpreads itſelf throughout all the parts of the body politic, ſeizes upon the heart, and preys upon the vitals.

Of the pernicious tendency of foreign influence upon free communities, examples are numerous. But none can afford a more uſeful leſſon than the caſe of Sweden, within our own memory. Owing to the diſtractions and calamities produced by the intermeddlings of foreign powers in the political party-ſhips of that country, Sweden, in a ſingle day, without ſtruggle or reſiſtance, paſſed from a form of government eſſentially republican, to that of an abſolute monarchy. Let the example of this revolution, among the moſt extraordinary that are recorded in the annals of mankind, warn and inſtruct us: Let it teach us to dread and to ſhun the treacherous and deſtructive embraces of foreign influence, more than war, peſtilence or famine.

Thoſe of us who may feel leſs alarmed at its approaches, through a partiality for the quarter from which it comes, ought to remember, that at ſome future day, it may advance upon us under very different auſpices: that a ſteady adherence to prudent and ſound maxims of conduct, is the only ſolid baſis of public ſecurity, and that to keep the Temple of Liberty always pure, it muſt never be permitted to be profaned by bad examples. NO JACOBIN.

IT was intimated, in the commencement of theſe papers, that Mr. Genet had threatened to appeal from the Preſident of the United States to the people. The fact, tho' underſtood from its ſource in this city, has of late acquired more formal authenticity.

A declaration of this nature demonſtrates a total ignorance of the genious and character of the citizens of this country, as well as an intire want of delicacy and decorum in its author. The people of the United States are a people equally ſober and enlightened; their notions of liberty are rational and orderly; they know, that true liberty can only be ſupported on the baſis of government and law—that the magiſtracy muſt be duly reſpected—that the officers whom they elect are the repreſentatives of their power and dignity—that diſreſpect to theſe is offence to them---that an attempt by any foreign agent, to ſow diſcord between them and thoſe to whom they have committed the guardianſhip of their intereſts, is an enterprize againſt their tranquility and honour, as affrontive as it is dangerous. It ſuppoſes nothing leſs than that they are capable of arranging themſelves under foreign banners, to controul and overturn the conſtitutional authorities they have themſelves created.

When Mr. Genet conceived and expreſſed the idea of appealing from the Preſident to the people, he muſt have conſidered the latter as light, vain and precipitate; as likely to be governed by impulſe more than reaſon; as ſuſceptible of being flattered by a ſeeming deference to their authority into an approbation of a direct and contemptuous breach of it in the perſon of their executive repreſentative; into meaſures inconſiſtent with their dignity, their intereſt, their peace and their ſafety.

To endeavour, by a lenghty comment, to diſplay the impropriety of this conduct would be to weaken the force of the fact. It ſpeaks for itſelf. There is ſomething in it which comes directly home to the feelings of every man whoſe feelings are truly American, who poſſeſſes and cheriſhes a becoming pride of national character; producing at once a ſpontaneous and unqualified indignation.

Yet there are men among us, who call themſelves citizens of the United States, degenerate enough to become the apologiſts of Mr. Genet. He is (ſay they) a foreigner, not well acquainted with our language; his meaning may have been different from his expreſſion; by the people, he may have intended their repreſentatives in Congreſs. Theſe are the beſt of the excuſes offered for him.

But it happens, that the only one of theſe ſuggeſtions which has the colour of truth is, that he is a foreigner; one of the grounds of his culpability.

He underſtands our language remarkably well, as he has proved by correct extemporaneous anſwers to popular addreſſes; and was not at all likely to have uſed expreſſions materially foreign to his meaning. He underſtands too well the diſtinction between the people and their repreſentatives, to have confounded the one with the other--- to have intended Congreſs when he mentioned the people. Mr. Genet would bluſh to make ſuch excuſes for himſelf.

But there are not wanting perſons who take a bolder flight, and rejecting the humble ſtile of apology, aſſume the haughtier tone of juſtification. Why, ſay they, ſhould not Mr. Genet talk of appealing from the Preſident to the people? Is the Preſident an abſolute ſovereign, or is he only the temporary agent of a free nation? If the latter, if the people are the ſovereign, why ſhould not an appeal be carried from him to them?

The anſwer to this rant is obvious and concluſive.

The general ſecuring of nations has eſtabliſhed it as a ſacred and inviolable maxim, forming an eſſential bulwark of their internal tranquility, that no agent of a foreign ſovereign ſhall, on any pretext, attempt to create a ſchiſm between the citizens and the rulers of a ſtate, whatever be its form of government, whether deſpotic or free, monarchial or republican. The intereſt of every nation is to every other always diſtinct, frequently rival. In the intercourſes between nations, each can bring to the aid of its views all the influence of its power and wealth: If it were permitted to add to this potent agency, regularly exerted, the free employment of the means of cabal and ſedition, every government would be in conſtant danger of being convulſed and ſubverted by every other. And as none would in practice tolerate a pretenſion ſo hoſtile to its ſafety, the admiſſion of it in principle could only ſerve to multiply ten-fold the occaſions of war, between nation and nation. The peace and ſafety of ſtates therefore require, that all pretence of right in the miſſionaries of one nation to influence the citizens of another, to over-rule the deciſions of their own government, ſhould be rigorouſly excluded. This excluſion is the common intereſt of nations and of governments.

The right of appealing from the rulers of a nation to the nation itſelf, as far as it has foundation in truth, belongs excluſively to the members of that nation. By them alone can it be ſafely exerciſed. Their weapons muſt be thoſe of reaſon and argument. They muſt rely wholly on convincing the judgment and conciliating the affections of the people. They muſt confine themſelves within the limits of the laws or the laws will puniſh them. They have no armies, no fleets, to ſecond or enforce their logic.

But the caſe would be widely different with the repreſentative of a foreign power. His appeal would be backed with all the ſtrength, wealth and weight of the nation to which he belonged. He would have in his hands powerful means of corrupting and intimidating; his harangues, *delivered under the muzzles of the cannons of his ſhips*, might have a force much greater than they could derive from their eloquence. Exempt by his character from the animadverſion of the laws, he might boldly hazard what private perſons could not attempt. After having in vain endeavoured to convince a majority of the nation, and having only been able to ſeduce to his views a profligate and unthinking minority, he might then bring to the aid of his friends, the purſe and the ſword of his own country. The calamities of a foreign, might be added to the horrors of a civil war, to accompliſh what his appeal had fruitleſsly eſſayed.

What an immenſe difference then between the appeal of the repreſentative of a foreign nation and that of private citizens! What treaſon againſt the tranquility of nations, to vindicate the propriety of ſuch an appeal! What baſeneſs, what proſtitution in a citizen of this country, to become the advocate of a pretenſion ſo pernicious, ſo unheard of, ſo deteſtable! Language is too poor to give a name to ſo abandoned a renunciation of principle!

NO JACOBIN.

New-York, 13th Auguſt, 1793,
2d year of the Republic.

Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to General WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the intereſts and rights of the French people, as you are with thoſe of the citizens of America, I have ſworn to my country, and impoſed it as a ſacred duty on myſelf, never to permit private conſiderations or other motives foreign from the general weal to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankneſs which ever characteriſe a true republican. To you alone, through the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonſtrated againſt deciſions which have reſulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the Federal government, far from manifeſting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country---for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce, or for the reiterated demonſtrations of our real and diſintereſted friendſhip, were ſacrificing our intereſts to thoſe of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exiſt between us. To you have I repreſented without reſerve that this conduct did not appear to correſpond with the views of the people of America, with their deſire to obſerve with fidelity their public engagements, or with their affectionate regard for the cauſe of liberty, upon which their very exiſtence and proſperity depends. Certain deciſions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the ſentiments of your fellow-citizens publicly expreſſed, might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheleſs certain perſons, actuated by views which time will develope, deſpairing to attack my principles, have deſcended to perſonal abuſe—In the hopes of withdrawing from me that eſteem which the public feel and avow for the repreſentative of the French republic. They publiſh with great warmth that I have inſulted you, and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with diſreſpect, or as if the ſlighteſt hint of an appeal, which a magiſtrate, deſerving of his high office, ſhould ardently deſire, was to you the greateſt offence I could offer.

It is become neceſſary, Sir, to diſſipate theſe dark calumnies by truth, and publicity.---I dare therefore to expect from your candor and probity an explicit declaration, that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political ſentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character, or to the exalted reputation you had acquired by humbling a tyrant againſt whom you fought in the cauſe of liberty." A publication of your anſwer will be the only reply which ſhall be given to thoſe party men who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of ſtate, which they too often make uſe of as a pretext for their zeal, and a reaſon for daſtardly appearing under anonymous ſignatures.

As to myſelf, I have always openly declared what I thought, and ſigned what I had written, and if others have ſuppoſed they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived—A good cauſe needs no advocate---Time and Truth will make it triumph, and ours muſt triumph in ſpite of its implacable enemies, and the preſent cold indifference of ſome who were its ancient friends.

I have the honor, &c.

Mr. JEFFERSON's Anſwer.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1793.

SIR,

THE Preſident of the United States, has received the letter which you addreſſed to him from New-York, on the 13th inſtant, and I am deſired to obſerve to you, that it is not the eſtabliſhed courſe for the diplomatic characters reſiding here to have any direct correſpondence with him—The Secretary of ſtate is the organ through which their communications ſhould paſs.

The Preſident does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence againſt a declaration, which, whether made to him or others, is

perhaps immaterial; he, therefore, declines interfering in the caſe.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant.
TH. JEFFERSON.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary }
of the Republic of France }

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 21.

To the Printers of the Daily Advertiſer.

Gentlemen,

AMONG the various ſubjects which at preſent occupy the attention of the public, the conduct of the company of the Jupiter ſeems to be none of the leaſt intereſting—the ſpeculative mind of the public is held in ſuſpence, and not knowing the motives on which they have acted, cannot form a proper judgment of their conduct.

The following addreſſes, therefore, as they tend conſiderably to elucidate this ſubject, cannot fail of being acceptable.

The firſt which was ſent to Citizen Genet, requires little explanation. The company of the Jupiter, anxious to inveſtigate the cauſes and to diſcover the authors of the late enormities committed at Cape-Francois, in which they were influenced to bear a part, and of which we may every moment witneſs the miſerable conſequences, have, on juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, arreſted their commander, Admiral Gambis, whom they are determined to conduct, with General Galbaud, to the National Convention, to anſwer for their reſpective conduct before that auguſt tribunal—and in order the better to effect this purpoſe, they are determined to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for France.

The Miniſter, on the other hand, ſolicitous for the ſafety of Admiral Gambis, and perhaps with a view towards the re-eſtabliſhment of order and union in the fleet, held a council of war, at his lodgings, on Friday evening laſt; when, among other matters, no doubt of equal importance, it was determined that the priſoners ſhould be liberated, and that the Jupiter, with ſome other veſſel of the fleet, ſhould be ſent on a cruize.

The reſult of theſe deliberations were verbally communicated to the company of the Jupiter, who, finding them diametrically oppoſite to their intentions, thereupon ſent the following addreſs to the Ambaſſador.

The French Republicans of every denomination, on board the veſſel of the Republic, the Jupiter,

To Citizen Genet, Miniſter from the Republic, to the United States of America.

Citizen,

The ſeaſon of deception is paſſed—there is not a French citizen who is unacquainted with his own rights or yours—we have penetrated through the obſcurity of the council of war held yeſterday, at your houſe—we were too much intereſted in the event, not to ſucceed in our inveſtigation. Myſtery was well ſuited to the old government, but it is uſed to little purpoſe towards patriotic citizens; we know all—we are no longer to be deceived, neither will we be engaged in any ſeduction. We are accuſed of being the authors of thoſe very crimes which we have endeavoured to prevent—the National Convention alone can be our judge, and we will no longer remain here under the preſſure of the moſt grievous accuſations, however great the glory, or however brilliant the laurels which you promiſe. We have no confidence but in the nation, and we declare to you, that being determined to go and demand at her tribunal, juſtice and vengeance, neither you nor any other ſhall detain us longer in the American ſeas.

Galbaud, that citizen whom you, no doubt, are unacquainted with, ſince we know that you yourſelf calumniate him, ſhall go with us to the Convention.

Gambis, although he wiſhes to avoid it, ſhall go there alſo; the ſon of Polverel and le Blanc, whom you wiſh to eſcape from on board l'Eole, we will in like manner conduct to that dread Convention.

Galbaud, and ourſelves, as we are conſcious of our innocence, are not afraid to appear before that juſt tribunal.

Citizen Miniſter, attend then to the conſequences—You conſider us as culpable, and before we ſhall have juſtified ourſelves to the National Convention, you ſay that you will here make us ſerve the Republic—She ſhould have no ſervants, no defenders, but ſuch as are worthy of her, and when we ſhall have proved to her that we are her true children, when we ſhall be worthy to combat her enemies, we will encounter them.

It is then to no purpoſe that you employ againſt us and the other republicans of our fleet thoſe arts and machinations of the old policy, which, though indeed they might be ſuitable to the cabinet of * Verſailles, that receptacle of lies and tyranny, they are not agreeable to the principles of republicans.

You are the repreſentative of the Republic—be worthy of your office, and do not keep us any longer at a diſtance from our country, for in ſpite of your efforts we will go to her, and ſhe ſhall then give her judgment of that act, which you will not fail to fully with the name of diſorder and want of ſubordination, but which we call an act of republicaniſm, becauſe we hold it the firſt and moſt ſacred of our duties, to vindicate our innocence before the National Convention.

On board the Jupiter, the 17th of Auguſt, 1793, the ſecond year of the French Republic.

Signed by the Head Officer of each Department.

* Monſ. Genet was formerly Secretary at Verſailles.

The conduct of the company of the Jupiter having been repreſented to their brethren of the Ambuſcade—the following addreſs is a general juſtification of their proceedings, together with a declaration of their patriotiſm, and inviolable attachment to the cauſe which they have undertaken to defend; the firſt paragraph will be unintelligible to thoſe who do not know that the company of the Ambuſcade were to have been ſent on board the Jupiter, to diſarm the veſſel: on this occaſion an addreſs was ſent to the people of the Ambuſcade, to which this paragraph has reference.

Brothers and Friends,

The moment of your arrival, convinces us that you have not received a letter which we had the honour to addreſs to you this morning: we doubt not that your commanders have acquainted you with it, as it was addreſſed to the crew—neither do we doubt the patriotiſm of Capt. Bompard, or his officers.

Remember, we are all children of one common mother, our country.

Remember that we all defend the ſame cauſe.—The oath which we have taken, to defend Liberty and Equality, is ſurely irrevocable.

We have been painted to you in the blackeſt colours, and who can prove that we have acted contrary to true patriotiſm.

Ah! brethren, how great, how numerous, are our common enemies; traverſe every part of the world, and you will find in each of them beings, who, under the ſpecious maſk of patriotiſm, deviſe the blackeſt plots againſt the defenders of ſo beneficent a Republic: no ſooner is one project diſcovered, than they contrive others, which in their turn are dictated—what do they, what is their laſt reſource? They ſow the ſeeds of diſcord between the different companies of the veſſels of that Republic, which we have all of us ſworn to maintain, and we now ſwear that we are ready to ſpend our laſt breath in her defence.

Citizens, if we are culpable, the enemies of the cauſe which we have bravely and firmly defended would readily have made us return to France, to undergo the puniſhment which the law inflicts on all Frenchmen, who are traitors to their country. Can there be any doubt of our Patriotiſm, after having combated the opinions of the traitor Elauchelande, the flagitious La Volquiere, and many others, whom we ſhall not forget to name to the National Convention.

Hear the language of reaſon, we who addreſs you are Frenchmen, we are your brothers—we ſwear to continue ſo, being firſt perſuaded that when we ſhall have appeared before the tribunal of juſtice, you will an hundred times repeat, "where are "our brothers the company of the Jupi-"ter?"

Would you not be ſurprized, citizens, ſhould we tell you that within two years we have loſt 50,000 men, fighting to eſtabliſh order in a colony, which the mother country had entruſted to our care and to our arms.

But how have they died, have they been killed bravely? No; 'tis not the ſword alone, but fire and poiſon* has deſtroyed them; if you ſeek for juſtice you will find it in priſons and under the weight of irons: ſuch are the arbitrary proceedings of thoſe, who are entruſted with the reins of government.

At preſent it is impoſſible for us to inform you of the whole truth of the affair, and until we ſhall have appeared before that auguſt National Convention, it never can be known. For this reaſon, citizens, we wiſh to return to France, that we may make known the language of truth.

(Signed) The Company of the Jupiter.

* Perhaps it is not known to every one, that numbers of theſe brave patriots fell a ſacrifice to poiſon, mixed in their wine and victuals; it is certainly of ſome conſequence that the perpetrators of ſuch villainy ſhould be detected.

LEXINGTON, July 20.

On Saturday laſt Mr. Daniel Ketchum, who was taken priſoner on Braſheer's creek in March laſt, paſſed through this place, on his return from captivity. He was taken to a town below the Miami village, from whence he eſcaped to Detroit, from thence acroſs Lake Erie (in an Engliſh ſhip) to Niagara, where he met with the commiſſioners of the United States, and from thence into the United States. Mr. Ketchum is of opinion that the Indians will not attempt to treat, unleſs the Ohio river is made the boundary line between them and the United States.

We are informed, that two Indians attempting to croſs the Ohio river near the mouth of Gooſe creek, on Sunday laſt, with ſtolen horſes, were diſcovered, and fired on by the ſpies from Jefferſon, and one of them killed; the other made his eſcape.

July 17. The week before laſt the Indians killed a man on Braſheer's creek.

About the 20th of May laſt, a boat bound to the Illinois from Kentucky was taken by the Indians near the mouth of the Ohio; there were ſix men on board, the whole of which were killed, their heads and hands cut off and their bodies ript open; the boat was loaded principally with merchandiſe.

By a gentleman who arrived in town, on Tueſday laſt, from Cumberland, we are informed, that juſt before he left that place a ſon of General Robertſon's arrived there from the Chickaſaw nation, with information of great offers having been made, by the Spaniards, to that nation, to induce them to break with the United States, which offers were treated with contempt by the chiefs of the nation, and eſpecially the Mountain Leader.

Mr. Robertſon further informs, that about four hundred Creeks and Cherokees had lately paſſed by that nation towards the Miſſiſippi.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 19.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond and its vincinity, held at the capital, on Saturday, the 17th of Auguſt, 1793, agreeable to notification, and in order to take into conſideration the late proclamation of the Preſident of the United States,

The Proclamation of the Preſident being read, on motion of Mr. John Marſhall, the following reſolutions were offered, diſcuſſed, and unanimouſly agreed to.

1ſt. That it is the intereſt and duty of theſe United States to conform to their ſeveral ſubſiſting treaties, and to maintain a ſtrict neutrality towards the belligerent powers of Europe, on the due and faithful obſervance of which the happineſs and proſperity of our common country very greatly depend.

2dly. That our illuſtrious fellow citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, to whoſe eminent ſervices, great talents, and exalted virtues, all America pays ſo juſt a tribute, has given an additional proof of his watchful attention to his own duty and the welfare of his country, by his proclamation, notifying to all that theſe United States are in perfect neutrality with reſpect to the belligerent powers of Europe, and enjoining our citizens to an obſervance thereof.

3dly. That it is our duty, as well as our intereſt, to conduct ourſelves conformably to the principles expreſſed in the ſaid proclamation, and to uſe our beſt endeavours to prevent any infringement of them by others; and we hereby declare, that it is our firm intention to do ſo.

And a committee was appointed to draw up an addreſs conformable to ſaid reſolutions, conſiſting of the following gentlemen—J. Marſhall, C. Braxton, A. Ronald, J. M. Clurg, A. Campbell, and J. Steele.

The committee returned, and Mr. Marſhall reported an addreſs, which being read, was unanimouſly agreed to.

1ſt. That the conſtitution of our country has appointed a proper and adequate mode of communication between the United States and foreign nations, or their miniſters, whereby the ſenſe of theſe United States, or of foreign nations, on any ſubject concerning either, may be conveyed or received.

2dly. That if at any time this conſtitutional authority ſhould be abuſed, and the Supreme Executive of the United States ſhould miſconſtrue treaties, violate the laws, or oppoſe the ſenſe of the Union, there exiſts among the people of America, without the intervention of foreign miniſters, diſcernment to detect the abuſe, and ability to correct the miſchief.

3dly. That any communication of foreign miniſters on national ſubjects, with the citizens of theſe United States, or any of them, otherwiſe than through the conſtitutional authority, any interference of a foreign miniſter with our internal government or adminiſtration, any intriguing of a foreign miniſter with the political parties of this country, would violate the laws and uſages of nations, would be a high indignity to the government and people of America, and would a be great and juſt cauſe of alarm, as it would be at once a dangerous introduction of foreign influence, and might too probably lead to the introduction of foreign gold and foreign armies, with their fatal conſequences, diſmemberment and partition.

GEORGE WYTHE, Preſident.
A. DUNSCOMB, Secretary.

The following queſtion is propoſed for diſcuſſion at the next meeting of a certain ſociety---

Whether the late proclamation, recommending to the citizens a ſtrict neutrality, tends to produce Good or Evil?---In other words---Whether depriving *ſome few very warm patriots* of the chance of filling their purſes by *privateering*, and ſome others of filling high ſtations in the line and ſtaff, can be compenſated by ſaving two or three millions of peaceable citizens from bloodſhed, loſſes and diſtreſſes, which a ſtate of war will certainly bring on them?

O, the glorious times of confuſion, marching, counter-marching, impreſſing and drafting: When negro property in particular, will be ſo inſecure that thoſe who are without may have Negroes for a ſong.

The Captains of the three Independent Companies of Horſe, Grenadiers and Light-Infantry of this city, requeſt Mr. Pleaſants, editor of the Richmond and Manchester advertiſer, to contradict a paragraph in his paper of Monday laſt, viz. (that their independent companies paraded on Saturday the 10th of Auguſt, to celebrate that day) They never did, nor never intend to celebrate the bloody maſſacre of thouſands of their fellow-creatures.

JOHN WILSON, Capt. Grenadiers.
WM. RICHARDSON, Capt. Inf.
WM. AUSTIN, Lieut. Lt. Drag-

Richmond, Auguſt 14, 1793.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 17.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-council, and Freemen of the city of New-Haven, warned according to the conſtitution, and convened at the State Houſe, in ſaid city, on Monday, the 16th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1793.

Samuel Biſhop, Eſq; Mayor of ſaid city, moderator.

Reſolved,

That the late proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, declaring and enjoining a ſtrict neutrality with reſpect to the belligerent powers, is a proof of the wiſdom of the Supreme Executive, and of his vigilant attention to the proſperity of the country, and merits our warmeſt approbation and firm ſupport.

Reſolved,

That we approve of the meaſures adopted by the Governor and legiſlature of this ſtate in ſupport of that proclamation, and the ſyſtem of neutrality it enjoins.

Reſolved,

That we will unitedly and individually exert ourſelves to promote in our fellow citizens, a conduct friendly and impartial towards the nations of Europe, which are now at open war with each other; and for this purpoſe will diſcountenance, and, to the utmoſt of our power, ſuppreſs any hoſtilities againſt the people or property of ſuch nations.

Reſolved,

That we will endeavour to preſerve pure and inviolate, in principle and practice, the conſtitution of the United States, and watchfully guard againſt any inſidious or open attacks upon it.

Reſolved,

That the mayor of this city be requeſted to tranſmit an official copy of the proceedings to the Preſident of the United States, and a like copy to the Governor of this ſtate. SAMUEL BISHOP, mayor.

Atteſt, BALDWIN, city clerk.

Norriſtown, Auguſt 19, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Wentz, Inn-keeper, in Whitpain townſhip, on Tueſday, the 10th day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Gwyned townſhip, bounded by land of Samuel Wheeler, Benjamin Harry, and others, containing 137 acres, on which are erected a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, ſtables, and with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Philip Wagner, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Mary Cox, Robert Elton, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Cox, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 24, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, with the appurtenances, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Robert Chalfant, Iſaac Hayes, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Blelock, and to be ſold by JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

TO be ſold, at public vendue, on the firſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, A valuable PLANTATION, containing about 380 acres, lying on the Weſtern-Run, 17 miles from Baltimore town, on a public road leading from that to York-town, on which is a good mill-ſeat, about 250 acres of it are cleared, 20 acres of meadow, and 30 or 40 more may be made at a very ſmall expence; the reſidue is well timbered, and the whole well watered: The improvements are, a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a two-ſtory ſtone kitchen adjoining, a barn, ſtables, &c. a young bearing apple-orchard, and other fruit trees, alſo a log dwelling-houſe and ſmith's-ſhop, ſome diſtance from the former. The whole to be ſold together, or divided, as may be moſt conducive to the ſubſcriber's intereſt. A credit of three years will be given for three-fourths of the purchaſe-money, and an indiſputable title, on the payment of the whole.

Alſo, to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, Stock, Corn, Hay, Houſehold-furniture, &c.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Oliver.

Baltimore county, Maryland,
Auguſt 20th, 1793.

Germantown townſhip, July 31, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, between the 9 and 10 mile ſtone, a young brown COW, with a white head and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WICKARD MILLER.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 9.

In conſequence of a circular letter from the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq; chairman of the committee for the commercial intereſt in the town of Boſton, a number of the inhabitants of this town, by notification met---and being impreſſed with a ſenſe of the many advantages which will ariſe to the United States in purſuing a ſtrict neutrality towards all the belligerent powers, unanimouſly voted the following reſolves:

Reſolved, That we will, to the utmoſt of our power, ſtrictly attend to the pacific ſyſtem manifeſted by the Preſident, in his late proclamation.

Reſolved, That we heartily concur with our fellow citizens of the town of Boſton, in their late doings relative thereto; and that we will endeavour to detect all ſuch as may, in the ſmalleſt degree, violate that neutrality we ſo highly approve.

THADEUS MAYHEW, Clerk.

Captain Howland, arrived here from Cape-Francois, was brought too 7 times on his paſſage by different privateers, five Engliſh, one Spaniſh and one French, ordered on board the Spaniſh and French; the others boarded him in their own boats, and all treated him with great civility.

The brig Dunkirk, of Dunkirk, Benjamin Haws, maſter, from a Brazil whale cruiſe, has arrived here with 500 barrels whale oil. Capt. Haws had completed his cruiſe after whale, left the ground, and ſteered his courſe for Dunkirk; reached ſoundings, and ſpoke with an American, who gave him the firſt intelligence of a war between France and Britain. A Britiſh privateer in ſight at the ſame time, cauſed him to put away for America; after 40 days paſſage, without once ſpeaking a cruiſer of any kind, he arrived here.------ This is running the gauntlet *without* a witneſs!

Arrived at Nantucket, ſhip Mary-Ann, Triſtam, Folger, from the coaſt of Brazil, 1100 barrels whale oil.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Auguſt 21.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Eſſex, at Newark, in New-Jerſey, on the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, 1793, agreeably to public notice.

Major-General DAYTON was unanimouſly choſen chairman, and ELISHA BOUDINOT, Eſquire, ſecretary.

When the Preſident's proclamation was read, and the buſineſs fully diſcuſſed, the following reſolutions were entered into, with only one diſſenting voice.

Reſolved, That we regard the proclamation of the Preſident, which announces the neutrality of the United States in the war now exiſting among ſeveral of the nations in Europe, as a declaration of the real diſpoſition of theſe ſtates, as a friendly admonition to all our citizens, of the penalties to which they will be expoſed, under any violation of the law of nations; and as a new proof of that watchful care and paternal affection for the true intereſts, proſperity and honor of this country, which has ſo uniformly marked and eminently diſtinguiſhed the adminiſtration of our firſt magiſtrate.

Reſolved, That as it is the indiſpenſible duty of every good citizen, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour to carry into effect the pacific ſyſtem enjoined us in the proclamation, and to ſupport our public officers in all lawful and proper exertions to enforce and maintain the ſame.

ELIAS DAYTON, Chairman.

Atteſt.

ELISHA BOUDINOT, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 28.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this commonwealth met yeſterday, at the State-houſe in this city, purſuant to adjournment.

From the Daily Advertiſer.

Mr. Dunlap.

The following advice of the College of Phyſicians having been handed to me, I requeſt that you will publiſh it immediately.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Mayor.

The College of Phyſicians having taken into conſideration the malignant and contagious fever, which now prevails in this city, have agreed to recommend to their fellow citizens, the following means of preventing its progreſs.

1ſt. THAT all unneceſſary intercourſe ſhould be avoided with ſuch perſons as are infected by it.

2d. To place a mark upon the door or window of ſuch houſes as have any infected perſons in them.

3d. To place the perſons infected in the center of large and airy rooms, in beds without curtains, and to pay the ſtricteſt regard to cleanlineſs, by frequently changing their body and bed linen; alſo, by removing, as ſpeedily as poſſible, all offenſive matters from their rooms.

4th. To provide a large and airy hoſpital, in the neighbourhood of the city, for the reception of ſuch poor perſons as cannot be accommodated with the above advantages in private houſes.

5. To put a ſtop to the tolling of the bells.

6. To bury ſuch perſons as die of this fever in carriages, and in as private a manner as poſſible.

7th. To keep the ſtreets and wharves of the city as clean as poſſible. As the contagion of the diſeaſe may be taken into the body and paſs out of it without producing the fever, unleſs it be rendered active by ſome occaſional cauſe. The following means ſhould be attended to, to prevent the contagion being excited into action in the body.

8th. To avoid all fatigue of body and mind.

9th. To avoid ſtanding or ſitting in the ſun, alſo in a current of air, or in the evening air.

10th. To accommodate the dreſs to the weather, and to exceed rather in warm than in cool cloathing.

11th. To avoid intemperance, but to uſe fermented liquors, ſuch as wine, beer and cyder with moderation.

The College conceive FIRES to be very ineffectual, if not dangerous means, of checking the progreſs of this fever. They have reaſon to place more dependance upon the burning of gunpowder. The benefits of Vinegar and Camphor are confined chiefly to infected rooms, and they cannot be uſed too frequently upon handkerchiefs, or in ſmelling bottles, by perſons whoſe duty calls them to viſit or attend the ſick.

Signed by order the College,

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Jun.
Vice-Preſident.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS,
Secretary.

From a correſpondent

It is an arduous taſk for a government to preſerve the peace, liberty and ſecurity of the people committed to its ſuperintendance. No greater eulogium can be paid to the adminiſtration of the government of the United States, than the actual ſituation of its public affairs---and it is undoubtedly the language of every real patriot, *May peace continue to reign in our borders, and proſperity in our habitations.*

Every day's experience ſhews the importance of the United States keeping detached, and ſtanding aloof from the vortex of European politics. The people of this country have paſſed through the fiery trial of diſorganization. May Heaven preſerve us from a ſimilar ſituation---and tho' Charity, which begins at home, ſhould not end there, yet the moſt benevolent conduct which the United States can poſſibly obſerve towards thoſe who are ſuffering from a diſſolution of the bands of ſociety, will be to exhibit an example of the ſuperior bleſſings derived from peace, order and good government.

ADDRESS from REAL REPUBLICANS in *BOSTON*,
To CITIZEN GENET.

SIR,

WE are warm friends to the *French Nation*; and we moſt *ardently* wiſh to ſee them ſettled in the full and quiet enjoyment both of religious and civil liberty. To eſtabliſh them in the moſt ſecure poſſeſſion and exerciſe of every right conducive to national freedom and happineſs—We ſhall moſt cheerfully contribute all we can conſiſtently with the intereſt and ſafety of the United States, without enquiring whether we are under any ſpecific obligation thereto from our treaty with *France*. But we feel a *primary* and *ſuperior* obligation to attend to and promote the honour and intereſt of *our own* country, in preference, and in oppoſition to that of any other nation whatever; unleſs there exiſts a clear and ſpecial obligation on us to lay aſide the principal of *ſelf-love*, and to counteract the firſt *dictate* of nature, *ſelf-preſervation*.

With a diſpoſition thus friendly to *France*, and the cauſe of liberty, we cannot but *lament*, that in purſuing the object of your *Miſſion* to this country, you have made *claims* upon us not *founded* in treaty, or in ſound principles of policy; and have inſiſted upon the exerciſe of *Rights* no where *recognized*, and directly *ſubverſive* of our ſafety and happineſs. Still more do we lament, that in the ſame purſuit, your language and conduct have been very *inſulting* to the conſtituted *authorities* of our country, and highly *affrontive* to the *majeſty* of the people of theſe United States.

With the manly freedom of *real* Republicans, we call on you for proper and full explanation on the following points, as being previouſly requiſite to our giving you a *cordial* invitation to *viſit* this part of our country;

Upon what ground did you aſſert the *right* of your countrymen, to arm and fit out privateers in the American ports, when the government of your country had years ago moſt clearly *decided*, that no ſuch *right* is conveyed either to France or America, by any treaty ſubſiſting between them?

In the ſixteenth article of the Treaty made between France and Britain, in Sept. 1785, it is moſt explicitly provided, that

"It ſhall *not be lawful* for any privateers not being ſubjects of either crown, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or State, *in enmity* with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid two kingdoms, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange the ſame; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of that Prince, from whom they have obtained commiſſion."

From which it neceſſarily follows, that were the United States, inſtead of France, now at war with Britain, we could not and ſhould not be allowed to *arm* and *fit out* privateers, nor to ſell or exchange our prizes in the French ports. If you contend, that by your treaty with America you have ſuch a right, it is moſt certainly an abſolute and perfect right; and, if fairneſs and reciprocity are admitted in your conſtruction of that Treaty, we muſt ſurely have the ſame abſolute and perfect right, were we now at war with Britain, inſtead of you, to *arm* and *fit out* privateers in your ports. But your former government, the one which made thoſe Treaties both with Britain and us, and who muſt be ſuppoſed beſt to underſtand their own views and intentions in making them, have precluded all pretence to ſuch a right; and have practically denied its exiſtence in their Treaty with America, by an expreſs ſtipulation in the ſixteenth article of their treaty with Britain. This practical comment of your own government upon their Treaty with us is right and juſt---it *coincides* with the conſtruction of our own government; and it *precludes* all farther argument on the ſubject.

Again, how could you bottom your *claim* to this *right*, and urge it with ſo much *vehemence*, becauſe of the *ſcrupulous* attention of your own nation to an *exact performance* of every article in the treaty? You muſt have known, that the National Convention, under whom you act, had paſſed a decree, expreſsly to violate the treaty with us, and to do away the moſt important article to us, which it contains. There is no *principle* more clearly recognized in your treaty with us, than that *free ſhips* ſhould make *free goods*; nor any right more fully eſtabliſhed by it than ours, being in a ſtate of neutrality, to carry *freely* and *ſafely* in our veſſels, the property of your *enemies*, at peace with us. But you and we both know, *too well for our intereſt*, that the late decree of the National Convention, has expreſsly denied us the exerciſe of this valuable privilege; and more than that, it ſeems to have been the principal, if not the only object of that decree, to deprive us of it.

Once more---What, ſir, was your inducement to make a *ſumptuous dinner*, upon the acquittal of Henfield, by a moſt extraordinary verdict of a jury in the city of Philadelphia; and to ſend out *cards* of invitation to *dine* with *citizen* Henfield? Was this intended as a *diſtinguiſhed mark* of *reſpect* for *citizen* Henfield, or was it an *inſolent* expreſſion of *joy* and *triumph* at a moſt mortifying *evaſion* of the laws of our country? If the former was the *motive*, upon what did you ground this *notable* diſplay of unmerited attention? If the latter was the principle of action with you in that inſtance, where did you learn your ideas of *decency* and *propriety*, in what *court* or *country* did you acquire your knowledge of the rules of etiquette?—— Suppoſe the *American Miniſter* at *Paris*, had, in the ſame *inſulting* manner, *exulted* at the unexpected eſcape of an *accomplice* with DUMOURIER, how many *ſeconds* think you, *Citizen* GENET, he would have been ſuffered to live after ſuch a diſplay? Would not Mr. MORRIS, for a ſimilar conduct in Paris, have been inſtantly murdered?

Upon theſe points, Sir, We expect a full and fair explanation, from yourſelf, and a *clear refutation* of the *charges* exhibited againſt you by *Citizen* WILLCOCKS, before we can invite you cordially to pay us a viſit, or receive you with affection and reſpect, if you ſhould come here without invitation.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a Precept, dated the 13th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, L. L. D. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and the Honourable Edward Shippen, Eſquire, Juſtice of ſaid Court: NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the fourteenth day of October next; when and where they are required to be and appear in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done, and alſo, that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the goal of the ſaid county, be then and there, to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the twentieth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

¶ WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

Northampton county, Auguſt 26, 1793.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th day of September next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Vandemark, John Vandemark, deceaſed, and John Drak, deceaſed; containing 100 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Drak, junior, and to be ſold, by

¶ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near Mooreſtown, Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the morning of the 21ſt inſtant, a ſmalliſh ſize bay HORSE, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, trots rough, and ſlack of courage, handſome made, had his mane lately cut on the under ſide, had a long ſtout dock, flat footed, no ſhoes and inclined to kick up if two perſons were to get on him at once; he has a ſmall blemiſh on the near eye, no natural marks, except ſome few grey hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and gives information to Daniel Cooper, at the ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

Auguſt 23, 1793, †

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 16th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, near Brandywine Meeting-Houſe, a bright bay HORSE, a ſore on his off ſhoulder, occaſioned by the bite of a horſe, his back has been galled with the ſaddle, which has left a ſcar, paces and trots, but moſt natural to pace when firſt moved, 15½ hands high, heavy and well made for the draught, 15 years old laſt ſpring. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe and TWO for the thief or his ears, and all reaſonable charges paid by

CHARLES REED.

Auguſt 19, 1793. ¶

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 26, 1793.

BY virtue of a Precept of Sale, to me directed, from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſquire, Truſtee of the Loan-Office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 26th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands late of John Todd, James Fearis, James Read, and others, containing 99½ acres, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Steel, and to be ſold, (or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the debt, intereſt, coſt and charges due thereon) by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Auguſt 26, 1793.

BY virtue of a Precept of Sale, to me directed, from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſquire, Truſtee of the Loan-Office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land; ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, bounded by lands of James Sterrett, and Indian Creek, containing 130 acres, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent &c. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Levi Griffith, and to be ſold (or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the debt, intereſt, coſt and charges due thereon) by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; rowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, from the Subscriber's Plantation, in West Whiteland township, Chester county, an iron-grey MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands, a natural trotter, two white saddle marks on the near side of her back, her near hind foot white, a short switch tail, and her shoulder rubbed with the collar. Whoever secures the mare and thief (if stolen) so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges,

¶ JEHU ROBERTS.

Eighth Month, 14th, 1793.

Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, August 13, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, last night, a bay MARE, about 16 hands high, well mane, 4 years old last Spring, trots, paces and canters well, lately shod before, one of her hind feet white, and a few white hairs in the forehead; she is galled a little on the off shoulder, in two places, with the collar, has a long head and a little ram nosed. Whoever takes up and secures her so that the owner may get her again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges; and for the mare and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, the above reward paid, by ¶ JESSE TRUMP.

N. B. Was left at the same time, in the above mentioned pasture, an old sorrel HORSE, with a lump on his back, branded with the letter H on his near buttock, The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

COMMITTED to the goal of the borough of Lancaster, on the 5th day of July last, two Negroe men, viz, one named Samuel, who confesses to be the property of Abraham Harris, of George-town, state of Delaware, and Negroe Isaac, of the said state, near Snow-hill, the property of Pewey Pusey, (by his confession.) The owners of said slaves, are desired to take them away in twenty days from this date, otherwise they will be disposed of, for their fees.

JOHN BURG, Goaler. ¶

Lancaster, Aug. 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 acres, situate in the township of Bethel, and county of Chester, on Delaware, whereon is a good dwelling-house, 26 by 24 feet, 3 good rooms on a floor, a middling good barn, stable and cow-houses, a good spring-house with a spring of good water, a fine young orchard of about 100 trees of good grafted fruit, 9 or 10 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, with a good stream of water running over the same, about 60 acres or upwards cleared, the remainder of the land in good growing timber; there is also a rapid stream of water running through the said tract of land. The distance from Philadelphia is 25 miles, 9 miles from Chester, 6 miles from Marcus-Hook, and 8 miles from Wilmington. All the above towns being sea-ports, the purchaser will be amicably suited with the conveniency of markets, mills and houses of worship. The title indisputable.

N. B. The title may be made by paying one half the purchase money, for the other half reasonable credit will be given, if required. Any person or persons inclining to purchase said property, may further inform themselves by applying to Robert Pyle, on the premises, or James Barnerd, sheriff of the county of Delaware. † ROBERT PYLE.

August 4, 1793.

To be Sold by public Sale,

On the second day of September next, on the Premises,

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox Chase, situate in West-Whiteland township, in Chester county, in the Great Valley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, bounded by lands of Benjamin Jacobs and others, containing about 21¾ acres, whereon are erected a good stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, and sheds, a pump of excellent water, near the door, the whole in excellent order, and under good fence, about 3 acres of which are under clover and timothy. Also, about 21 acres of Woodland, on the Valley-hill, at about 1 mile distance, which is well timbered. An indisputable title will be given, also possession on the 1st day of November next, on the purchaser complying with the conditions of sale, which will be made public on said day. The premises will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase previous to the day of sale, by

July 19, 1793. † JOHN QUINN.

Montgomery County, ss.

CATHARINE MARTIN. By virtue of a subpœna to you directed, you are commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Justices of the Supreme Court, to be held at Philadelphia, for the state of Pennsylvania, on the second day of September next, to answer the libel or complaint of your husband John Martin, exhibited in the same court against you, and then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why your said husband shall not be divorced from the bands of matrimony, by him entered into with you, for the cause stated in his libel. ‡ 4w.

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1793.

TAKEN up a drift, on Sunday last, opposite the Northern Liberties, a MOSES BOAT, supposed to have been built in New-York. The owner, by applying to PETER BUDDY, in New Market-street, between Callowhill and Vine streets, and proving property, may have his boat again. §

LIBRARY COMPANY *of* PHILADELPHIA.

A NUMBER of the Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia, sufficient to consider and determine, whether a change should be made in the terms for admitting members, not having assembled on the first instant, in pursuance of the notice given for that purpose, and other alterations having since been suggested to the Directors, a general meeting will be held in the Library Room, at 6 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 30th instant, when the following measures will be taken into consideration:

1st. A repeal of so much of the Bye-law passed on the third of May, 1742, as authorizes voting by proxy in the choice of Directors and Treasurer.

2d. An increase in the price of shares hereafter to be disposed of by the company.

3d. An addition to the productive stock of the company, by authorising the Directors to call on the Members for any sum not exceeding TEN DOLLARS on each share.

4th. The dispensing with deposits from any Member, except for the amount in which the value of the work borrowed may exceed the original cost of a share.

By order of the Directors,

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

N. B. No Bye-laws can, agreeably to the Charter of the Company, be made or altered, without a meeting of at least one-fourth of the members in person, or by proxy, duly constituted in writing.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Knight, senr. deceased,

On the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Premises.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Abbington township, Montgomery county, near the Old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about eleven and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown; containing 202 acres, thirty of which is meadow, about one third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to grass, wheat, and most sorts of grain. There is on said premises a large stone dwelling house, stone barn, and spring-house over a never failing spring, and other out-houses; a large Apple orchard, a number of Pear, Cherry and Plumb trees. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next---Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-street, or JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown, Executors.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, and those who have any demands are requested to bring them in, properly attested.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM REX, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county deceased, either by bond, note or book-debt; are requested to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Those who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs. And all those, who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly attested, within said time, that they may be adjusted, by

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON. } Administrators

August 5, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 4th of August, living in 5th street, between Market and Arch-street, an indented apprentice to the Black-smith's business. Said apprentice, is of a German extraction, named Christian Van Phul, supposed to be born at, or near Hager's-Town, (Pennsylvania) where he has some relations living, to which he is supposed to be gone. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet and ¾ inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, speaks both English and German very well, has a down look whilst speaking to any person, and has a mark on his forehead; took with him 2 shirts, one of which is of Russia sheeting, the other of fine linen, a jean coatee, a jean waistcoat, 2 pair of trowsers, one pair of which are fustian, the other of country made linen, a pair of calf-skin shoes, and a castor hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in any goal, and gives information, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶

JACOB ECKFELT.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in the township of Upper Darby, and county of Delaware, on the 23d day of May last, a red and white pied COW, supposed to be about 7 or 8 years old, gives milk. The owner or owners are hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEVI LUKENS.

Eighth Month, 17th, 1793.

Tredrirffyn Township, August 6th 1793.

CAME to the subscriber about the 12th of July last, two stray COWS, both of a blackish colour, brown sides, white faces, and white under the bellies, one of them old, with a bell on, the other middle aged. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

‖ ISAAC GRIFFITH.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jersey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application of Jonathan Hilliard, the eldest son of John Hilliard, late of the township of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, who lays claim to two undivided eleventh parts of the lands following, situate lying and being in the county aforesaid, formerly belonging unto the same John Hilliard, deceased; to wit, one Tract or Parcel of Land, lately belonging unto the same John Hilliard, deceased, and devised by the last will and testament of Edward Hilliard, the father of the same John, bearing date on or about the 17th of May, Anno Domini, 1776, to the same John Hilliard, by the description following, or of the following import, that is to say: The back part of his place on which he then dwelt, the line of division to begin at a corner stake at the west end of Revell Elton's line, to run from thence westward on a streight line across his land, to a post corner to Asher and Jonah Woolman, in his line.

2. A piece of Marsh or Swamp, of 12 acres, or thereabouts, also devised by the same Edward Hilliard to the same John Hilliard, deceased, in fee, by the following description or to the following purport, that is to say, by the name of all his Marsh or Swamp on the South Branch of Ancocus, joining to Revell Elton's Marsh.

3. A Piece of Land, also devised by the same will to the same John in fee, by the description of the north end of his Land, which the testator had bought of Daniel Wills, to be divided from the other part by a line to be run at right angles from the west-side, beginning at a stone, 11½ chains from the north end aforesaid.

4. A Tract containing, or supposed to contain, 55 acres of Land, at or near Mill-creek, in Northampton aforesaid, which the same John Hilliard bought of Daniel Ellis, Esq; late Sheriff of Burlington, by deed, dated on or about the 17th of March, Anno Domini, 1773.

5. A certain Piece or Lot of Land, in Northampton aforesaid, beginning at a post in the road leading from Mount-Holly to Rancocus Ferry, by the farm belonging to the said John Hilliard, deceased, and in the line of the same Hilliard and Woolman, and contains or is supposed 2 acres, 2 roods and 23 perches, more or less, being part of the same Edward Hilliard's Lands deceased, and by him devised to his son Abraham, who devised the same to John Hilliard in fee.

6. A Piece of Land in the same township of Northampton, on the south side of the North Branch of Ancocus or Rancocus creek, being a part of upland, containing 2 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches, more or less, being part of two Lots devised by the said Edward to his son Abraham, and by the said Abraham to Jacob Hilliard in fee, both which two last Tracts were conveyed unto the same John Hilliard, deceased, by the same Jacob Hilliard and wife, by deed, dated on or about the 22d of July, Anno Domini, 1779.

7. A Mud Island, on Rancocus creek, lying a little to the south west of the Forks of the said creek, containing 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches or thereabouts, surveyed to said John Hilliard, deceased, and recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, in book V. folio 145 and 156.

8. A Piece of Marsh, of 1 acre, 2 roods and 20 perches, or thereabouts, on the east side of the South Main Branch of Rancocus creek, and a little to the south west of where the North and South Branches fork, joining on said Hilliard's other Marsh, recorded in the same book.

9. Four Acres of Land and Cedar Swamp, or thereabout, being part of Bear Swamp, in Burlington county, and conveyed to the said Hilliard, by Joseph Burr, and Jonah Woolman, by deed, dated on or about the 6th of February, Anno Domini, 1770.

I have nominated and appointed, Aaron Wills, of Willingborough, Joseph Budd, and Moses Kempton, of Northampton, Commissioners to divide the same Lands into equal shares or parts. And unless proper objections are made to me at my house, in the city of Burlington, on the 14th of September next, the same Aaron Wills, Joseph Budd, and Moses Kempton, will be then appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same Lands, pursuant to an act, entituled an act for the more easy partition of Lands held by coparciners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November, Anno Domini, 1789. Given under my hand, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

6w* JAMES KINSEY.

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do, one brownish do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red caliminco do. two pair of trowsers, one of top-sail duck; several pair of cotton stockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negro's house, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will secure him, so that his master shall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Chester, August 21, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Messuages and Tenements, with about 17 acres of Land, a good part of which may be made meadow of the best kind; it is situate on the brow of the hill, on the north side of the Lancaster road, just over the Middle Ferry, west of Schuylkill: On this place is a good stone dwelling-house, a frame stable, with other improvements. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BISPHAM, two miles from the said ferry, on Marshall's road. June 24.

WRIGHT's FERRY.

TO be RENTED, and may be entered on the 9th of October next, that ancient and well accustomed Ferry, on the west side of Susquehanna, in York county, known by the name of WRIGHT's FERRY; the lot on which the improvements stand contains nearly seven acres, there are three suitable Boats, and the Tavern (which is commodious) if properly managed, will produce considerable profit; the premises are so generally known, that a particular description is unnecessary. None need apply but such as are capable, and will engage to do strict justice to both Tavern and Ferry.

† JAMES EWING.

York county, July 16, 1793.

READING HOWELL,

HAS for sale, HOWELL's Large MAP of Pennsylvania, price 4 Dollars; Also his Small ditto, MAPS of New-Jersey, &c. No. 88, North Fifth-street.

July 24. 1793. 8 w.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends and customers in particular, that he has removed from the house where he formerly resided, to the inn lately occupied by Mrs. Sidney Paul, well known by the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street, where he has laid in a stock of the best of liquors, which he will always make it his study to procure. He has good accommodations for travellers, with their horses and carriages; requests a continuance of the patronage and encouragement of the public, and subscribes himself,

Their humble servant.

MICHAEL KITTS.

N. B. Horses taken in at livery, and horses and chairs to hire. t. f.

HOWELL & TAYLOR,

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

☞ All orders in their line of business executed with punctuality. t. f.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, a servant man, named Christian Ludwick Burger, by trade a taylor, about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, fair complexion, brownish hair which he wears tied, has a brisk walk, and in walking declines very much, a well-behaved fellow, speaks broken English, good German and a little French; had on, when he went away, a green striped half lapelled nankeen coat, with buttons covered of the same, a white streaked muslin jacket, yellow nankeen breeches, blue striped stockings, brass shoe buckles with a narrow rim, and a high crowned hat; he has also taken other clothes with him, among which were a dark blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, a pair lead coloured striped cotton denim breeches, and several other articles, such as jackets, shirts, &c. It is thought there are more in company with him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living at No. 30. in Mulberry-street, between Front and Second-streets,

JOHN H. GENTHER.

Philadelphia,
August 5, 1793. ¶

N. B. He is about 28 years of age.

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